JUNE.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,633—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medo	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clare are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	Tuesday. 4th June.
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	F Stewart	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL	PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F Browne	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING the South-west Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers, will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
R. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug. '89.	20th Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.
MARIA TERESA	G. Cossovich	4,300	600	5th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ZEKTRA	A. Lussich	1200	600	14th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

Cargo received on board after sunset on the sailing.
For freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th

STEAMERS.

POOL,
H.P. To sail.
500 13th June.
built and adapted
and carries both
all on deck and

AND CO.,
Agents.

ROW,
AUDITORS, &c.
STANDING DEBTS.
FORT, BOMBAY.

ENUE POLICY OF
GOVERNMENT.
OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
THCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th June, at 5 p.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bender Abbas, Linvah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 9th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THRUSDAY, 6th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th June.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

BRELOQUES.
BUTTON HOOKS, Whistles, Compasses, Seals, Pencil-cases, Cigarette-holders, Cigar-cutters, Penknives, &c., disguised in a hundred fanciful ways, but more or less useful, in gold or silver.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
BY
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co., "
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BANKS.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON.	HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.	
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
HEAD OFFICE.—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND ..... £100,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
" 3 do. at 3 per cent. " annum.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.
"FIELD" LOADED

	Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge ..... per 100	8 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING AND GYMKHANA REQUIREMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,
POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL RUSSIA BOOTS AND SHOES.
NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure	Rs.	20 0
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock	,,	15 8
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order	,,	15 8

FIT GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 '864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Stree Bloomsbury London.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Olives Farcies.	Asparagus.
Anchois à Huile.	Stewed Spinage.
Anchoise à Saumure.	Moutarde a l'Estragon.
Fruits à l'Eau de Vie.	Haricot Verts.
Champignons de Paris.	Boneless Sardines.
Moscardine Al Naturale.	Boneless Mackarel.
Fonds d' Artichauts.	Petit Pois Fins.
Artichauts Verts Entiers.	Minestra Verde.
Pate de Foi Gras Truffe.	Biscuits, assorted.
Lamproie a la Bordelaise.	Prunes.
Flageolets Moyens.	Jams, Jellies, assorted.
Pomi d' Oro al Naturale.	Soups, assorted.
Mortadella Sausages.	

BOLTON & COMPANY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE ITALIAN WINES.
CAPRI G. Scala, Rs. 18 per doz.
CHIANTI Ricasoli, Rs. 18 per doz.
VERMOUTH Cinzano, Rs. 18 per doz.
Barolo, Rs. 22-8 per doz.
POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st June next, the UP and DOWN through MAIL and MIXED TRAINS will arrive at and depart from principal Stations on this Railway at the times shown below:—

THROUGH DOWN TRAINS.
Itarsi to Jhansi, Jhansi to Agra and Tundla, Jhansi to Cawnpore.

Distance from Itarsi.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
11	Itarsi ..... dep.	17 25	11 30
	Hoshangabad ..... arr.	17 51	12 7
	dep.	17 55	12 17
57	Bhopal ..... arr.	20 15	15 15
	dep.	20 39	15 40
90	Bhilsa ..... arr.	21 59	17 35
	dep.	22 3	17 40
143	Bina ..... arr.	0 18	21 5
	dep.	0 32	21 30
182	Lalitpur ..... dep.	2 34	23 57
238	Jhansi ..... arr.	5 0	3 30

Distance from Jhansi.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
238	Jhansi ..... dep.	5 50	11 0
308	Orai ..... arr.	8 45	15 5
	dep.	9 0	16 38
329	Kalpi ..... ,,	9 54	18 2
347	Lalpur ..... ,,	10 48	19 30
374	Cawnpore ..... arr.	11 50	

Distance from Jhansi.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
238	Jhansi ..... dep.	5 30	13 30
298	Gwalior ..... arr.	8 26	17 6
	dep.	8 55	17 40
339	Dholpur ..... arr.	11 0	20 30
	dep.	11 9	20 38
374	Agra Fort ..... arr.	12 50	22 50
	dep.	13 3	23 0
390	Tundla ..... arr.	13 45	0 0

THROUGH UP TRAINS.
Tundla and Agra to Jhansi, Cawnpore to Jhansi, Jhansi to Itarsi.

Distance from Tundla.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
...	Tundla ..... dep.	14 25	0 20
16	Agra Fort ..... arr.	15 4	1 15
	dep.	15 12	1 25
52	Dholpur ..... arr.	16 57	3 27
	dep.	17 7	3 38
93	Gwalior ..... arr.	19 11	6 10
	dep.	19 37	6 50
153	Jhansi ..... arr.	22 30	10 25

Distance from Cawnpore.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
...	Cawnpore ..... dep.	15 50	4 20
27	Lalpur ..... ,,	16 58	5 58
45	Kalpi ..... ,,	17 52	7 12
66	Orai ..... arr.	18 41	8 20
	dep.	19 6	8 57
137	Jhansi ..... arr.	22 0	13 10

Distance from Jhansi.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
...	Jhansi ..... dep.	23 0	14 15
56	Lalitpur ..... ,,	1 23	17 51
95	Bina ..... arr.	3 19	20 30
	dep.	3 33	22 15
148	Bhilsa ..... arr.	5 48	1 53
	dep.	5 52	2 3
181	Bhopal ..... arr.	7 13	3 58
	dep.	7 27	4 30
227	Hoshangabad ..... arr.	9 46	7 35
	dep.	9 49	7 50
238	Itarsi ..... arr.	10 15	8 30

MANIKPUR.-BANDA SECTION.

Distance from Manikpur.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
...	Manikpur ..... Dep.	17 45	
20	Karwi ..... ,,	19 14	
63	Banda ..... Arr.	22 0	

Distance from Banda.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
...	Banda ..... Dep.	10 15	
43	Karwi ..... ,,	13 6	
63	Manikpur ..... Arr.	14 30	

For the timing of Trains at intermediate stations on the above Sections, see the Sheet Time Bills and the Tariff Book, published for the Indian Midland Railway.

OPENING FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC FROM JHANSI TO MAU AND ALSO OF THE BINA-SAUGOR BRANCH.

On and after WEDNESDAY, the fifth of June next, Daily Mixed Trains will be run between Jhansi and Mau on the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of this Railway also on the Bina-Saugor Branch to the times shown below:—

DOWN TRAIN.—MAU TO JHANSI.		MIXED. H. M.	UP TRAIN.—JHANSI TO MAU.		MIXED. H. M.
Distance from Mau.	Mau ..... dep.	6 30	Distance from Jhansi.	Jhansi ..... dep.	15 0
7	Ranipur Road ..... ,,	7 1	14	Barwa Saugor ..... ,,	16 4
13	Teharka ..... ,,	7 32	27	Teharka ..... ,,	17 3
27	Burwa Saugor ..... ,,	8 36	34	Ranipur Road ..... ,,	17 34
40	Jhansi ..... arr.	9 30	40	Mau ..... arr.	18 0

DOWN TRAIN.—BINA TO SAUGOR.		MIXED. H. M.	UP TRAIN.—SAUGOR TO BINA.		MIXED. H. M.
Distance from Bina.	Bina ..... dep.	4 0	Distance from Saugor	Saugor ..... dep.	16 30
14	Khorai ..... ,,	4 59	12	Nareoli ..... ,,	17 21
25	Mundra ..... ,,	5 54	22	Mundra ..... ,,	18 11
35	Nareoli ..... ,,	6 42	33	Khorai ..... ,,	19 5
47	Saugor ..... arr.	7 30	47	Bina ..... arr.	20 0

Jhansi, the 29th May 1889.
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR H. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

With the kind permission of

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA

Will give a

RAND AL FRESCO FETE AND ENTERTAINMENT

In the

Elphinstone Circle Gardens

and

Town Hall and grounds.

ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH JUNE,

In aid of the proposed

Convalescent Home

In connection with the European General Hospital.

Look-out for the Bill of Fare!!

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *OMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

WANTED for the PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, LUCKNOW, a good COLLECTION of MOUNTED MAMMALS, including Tiger and ordinary Game Animals, the selection of specimens being subject to the approval of an authorised Agent of the Museum. Tenders to be submitted to the Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

REQUIRED, a first BANDSMAN (a Pensioner preferred), to take the leading part in a Band. Apply stating terms and forwarding copies of certificates to the Undersigned.

M. A. TARKHUD.

Rajkote, 30th May 1889.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE CUNNINGHAM DOUGHTY, Assistant Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, who died at Jamgaon on May the 15th, are required to send in their claims supported by vouchers on or before the 15th July 1889 to

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Raigarh, C. P.,

After which date no claims will be considered.

THE KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the mill office at Kulburga, in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, on MONDAY, the eighth day of July 1889, at five of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before the Company showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and for the purpose of passing an extraordinary Resolution disposing of the books, accounts and documents of the Liquidator.—Dated Bombay this 3rd day of June 1889.

JEEVEEBHAI JEHANGEER, Liquidator

NOTICE is hereby given that KANOBA KASHINATH, NARAYEN KANOBA, WAMAN KANOBA, ANANTA KANOBA, SADANAND KANOBA, and RADHABAI, widow of KASHINATH SHAMJEE, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, have agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 16, National Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, null, and void, and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the north side of the second Carpenter Street, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Quit and Ground Rent, under Collector's old No. 408, Collector's new No. 7682, old survey No. 547, and new survey No. 5292, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 6618, and street No. 2—4, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Purshotam Jugonnath, Venayek Jugonnath, Wishwanath Jugonnath, Pandurang Jugonnath, and Raghunath Jagonnath, on or towards the west by the Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the north by Sindee Lane, and on or towards the south by the said Second Carpenter Street, and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Kanoba Kashinath and others.—Dated this 3rd day of June 1889.

PAYNE, GILBERT and SAYANI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE to Mofussil Residents.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Weekly Newspapers.	Class A. Rs.	Class B. Rs.	Class C. Rs.
Athenæum	14	8	11
British Medical Journal	23	12-8	18
Dublin Weekly Freeman	11	6-8	8-8
Engineer	34	19	24
Engineering	34	19	24
English Mechanic and World of Science	12	7	9
Field	34	19	24
Funny Folks	10	6	8
Fair Play	14	8	11
Graphic	25	14	20
Home News	23	12-8	18
Illustrated London News	25	14	20
Lancet	34	19	24
London Figaro	10	6	8
Mail (Tri-weekly)	34	19	24
New York Medical Journal	23	12	18
Overland Mail	23	12-8	18
Pall Mall Budget	16	9	13
Pictorial World	28	12	22
Public Opinion	12	7	9
Punch	14	8	11
St. James's Budget	23	12-8	18
Saturday Review	23	12-8	18
Scientific American	14	8	11
Do. American Supplement	16	9	13
Truth	23	12-8	18
Tablet (Catholic)	22	11	16
Times (Weekly Edition)	12	7	9
Tit-Bits	10	6	8
Vanity Fair	24	13	19
World	23	12-8	18

Papers under Class A are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class B are second-hand, and are posted one week after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class C are first-hand and unused, and are posted twelve days after arrival in Bombay.

For the convenience of Subscribers the LIBRARIAN will receive above YEARLY Subscriptions in HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY Instalments.

All Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta, Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS from Colonel Hawes' Tea Estate at Rs. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb., are the Favorite Teas. Largely consumed by Regimental Messes and Officers of the Military and Civil Services throughout India. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort.—A few very cool and airy rooms vacant at reduced rates for the Monsoon Season.

HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS!! Ready Hemmed. From anna one each—a price never known in Bombay for the quality and size. Apply—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LANDAU FOR SALE, suqare, light, excellent condition, for one or two horses, also a pair of well matched bay ARAB HORSES, 14-2, single or double harness, fast. Owner leaving for England. Apply J. W. H. SANDELL, Colaba.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, Lanowlee, will be OPEN until 25th June. ROOMS TO LET. Terms, Rs. 5 per day. Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED.—A competent first-class ENGINEER for a large Mill in Bombay. Long experience in mill-machinery essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to "N.," care of this paper.

A CAPITALIST with Rs. 2,500 can find a lucrative investment in a running journalistic concern. Write to "CONFIDENCE," care of Byculla Post.

THE BYCULLA SCOTTISH SCHOOL and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED by Mr MacDonald on MONDAY, the 10th June 1889.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), For.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, SALON DE MODES, REMOVED from 3, Colaba Causeway to Albert Buildings, over the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Hornby Road.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SETS of FOUR very neat and plain rounded-top 15-Carat Gold Shirt Studs, Rs. 22 per set. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "A.," at this office.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hotel Lane.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory, warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Studs set, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every requisite for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Seen at work. For particulars, &c., apply to "LITHOGRAPHER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1.—TENDERS are invited for CARRYING OUT SAND and EARTH FILLING and works in connection therewith at Malabar Point Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2.—Tenders, which must be sealed and accompained by Rs. 50 as earnest-money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 6th June.

3.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted,

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 29th May 1889.

CHARLES & COMPANY,

TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS,

Opposite Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.

MESSRS. CHARLES & Co. beg to inform the Managers of Mills and the public in general, that they have STARTED BUSINESS as TINSMITHS and COPPERSMITHS, and are PREPARED TO EXECUTE any ORDERS entrusted to their care. A Trial Order is solicited.

Bombay, May 25, 1889.

POONA SEASON, 1889.

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.

Close to the Station and under European Management. GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.

Apply to THE MANAGER.

NORTH-GERMAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE INSURANCE accepted by the Undersigned.

J. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our

ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights .....Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights ..... " 900
Do. 20 " ..... " 200
Lamps for arc lights ..... " 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.

GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1836 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 43-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR JUNE 1889.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. C. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, extra

---

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 .....£300,699
1885 .....£988,156
1886 .....£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871.....£2,195,972 15 8 | 1881.....£4,673,239 5 1
1876.....£3,492,950 1 4 | 1886.....£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., " NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates particulars can be obtained on applic
VOLKART BROTHERS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½l

BOMBAY.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd :—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee. To-day :—Kohinur (s), for Coast and Calcutta.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadar, Jask, Muscat, close at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, 4th inst.

FALL FROM A TREE.—Papya Bhendia, aged 45 years, a cultivator, was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Sunday suffering from a fracture to his right leg, which, it was stated, was caused by a fall from a tree at Callian on the 30th ultimo.

EVADING THE WHEEL TAX.—Jamal Abbo and four other hack victoria drivers were charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with plying their public vehicles for hire without a license and without paying their wheel tax. The accused persons on admitting the charge were fined Re. 1 each.

ROBBERY.—A woman named Bajee, residing at Khetwaddy eighth street, reports that she, along with her daughter, aged 11 years, and some other women, slept on the roadside on Sunday night, and on getting up yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, her daughter missed from her neck a gold ornament valued at Rs. 57.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Ismail Kumal and five other Mahomedan hack victoria drivers, were yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with being drunk and disorderly at Dhobie Talao on Saturday last. All the accussed on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted and fined Rs. 4 each, and were also further bound over in a sum of Rs 50 each to keep the peace for a period of six months.

CRUELTY TO ANIMAL.—On the 1st of April last there were 135 bullocks, 40 horses, and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of April 94 bullocks, 38 horses, and 19 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 116 bullocks, 29 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 1 case among bullocks, 5 cases among horses, and 13 cases among dogs proved fatal during the same month.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March	Biaritz — L. Brunet.
Operatic Selection	L. Assidio di Luda — Petrella.
Concert Aria	Pour Br. Clarinette — Schriener.
Valse	Un premier Boquet — Waldteufel.
Dance	Watteau — H. Clendon.
Galop	R. I. C. — Van Maanen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction respecting the death of William Fernandes *alias* Francis Chinia *alias* William Francis, aged 40 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the Jail Hospital on the 10th February last, having had an epileptic fit, which terminated in insanity. He had an attack of epilepsy on Sunday morning, in which condition he remained till 4-15 yesterday morning, when he died. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

THEFT OF POULTRY.—Kalloo Dugdoo and Allee and Raee, women, were yesterday charged by Inspector Roberts before Mr. P. Ryan—Kalloo with stealing two fowls valued at Re. 1-8, the property of Tookaram Dowlutta, from his residence at Tardeo Road, and the two women with stealing one fowl each, valued at 8 annas each, the property of Babajee Raghoo, also residing at Tardeo Road. The three accused were arrested on suspicion at the Bellasis Road railway overbridge, while making off with the stolen property, on Saturday afternoon. Kalloo on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and the two women, who were previously convicted of a similar offence, on pleading guilty to the present charge, were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE RIOTS AT BANDORA.—Yesterday this case was resumed for hearing before Mr. Anandrao Bhasker Pradhan, the second magistrate of Bandora, Mr. Balchrishna V. N. Kirtikar appearing on behalf of the defence, while Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, conducted the prosecution. In the cross-examination of the eleven witnesses Dr. Gonsalves was called upon to give his statements as to the number of persons who received treatment from him and as to the nature and extent of their wounds. This gentleman asserted that on the 15th of April four persons, namely, Lawrence Ambar, Nicholas Dharmi, Antonio Falkhao, and Paul D'Mello, had come to his dispensary to obtain treatment for certain wounds which seemed to have been inflicted on them in the course of a struggle. In answer to a question put by Mr. Balchrishna to the Dr. as to how it happened that he was present at the church on the night of the disturbance, he replied that he had been requested to go there with the intention of despatching a telegram to the Commissioner of Police requesting him not to send a police force out to Bandora as the rioters had quietened down again. Narayen Dadaji, the chief constable, who was next examined, stated that he was there in the chapel compound to maintain order and arrest such as should attemptany assault. Eight other witnesses having been examined his worship adjourned at 5 p.m., intimating he would proceed with the rest of the cross-examination on Thursday next.

A THIEVING SON AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Nunnoo Heerajee, Antone Francis, and Peter de Silva were charged by Inspector Saunders before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram. Accused No. 1, Nunnoo Heerajee, with stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 746, the property of his father, named Heerajee Nunnoo, on Saturday last, and Antone Francis and Peter de Silva with receiving and dishonestly disposing of the said property, knowing the same to be stolen, and the three accused with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the theft of the said property. It appears the complainant, who resides in Serang Street, on Saturday, last discovered the loss of the ornaments, which he valued at Rs. 746. Subsequently accused No 1, who is his son, admitted having stolen the ornaments and stated that he had given them to native Christian named Antone Francis (accused No. 2). This man, in company with his brother-in-law Peter de Silva (accused No. 3), disposed of the property to several Marwaree shroffs, and proceeds between the three accused in [illegible] upon the police enquiring into the [illegible] shirdas of the stolen property has been [illegible] by the accused persons. The [illegible] of the case applied to the [illegible]d, to enable them to institute [illegible] matter, and for the re[illegible]y. His Worship granted [illegible]d the case to the 11th

[illegible].—The Chandraseni [illegible] represented by Divan [illegible]inister of Baroda, and [illegible] Service (among other [illegible]embled on Sunday in [illegible]ering for promoting [illegible]rs. The total number [illegible]dined together under [illegible]arayan Balvant Bhise, [illegible]enient customs, it was [illegible] system of compelling [illegible]person round the whole [illegible] for inviting members [illegible]rriage ceremony or a [illegible]d, and that considering [illegible]ense involved in such [illegible]ed by the system of [illegible]t. It was also resolved [illegible] to be called the "Chan[illegible]" the prince from whom [illegible] its descent, be held in Bombay [illegible]rse between the local and mofussil [illegible]ame rules for their guidance, and that [illegible]ng be held to congratulate Rao Saheb [illegible]mandersao Waidiya, Assistant Engineer in [illegible]ombay Municipal offices, for the honour he [illegible]received at the last Birthday Darbar at Poona for his eminent services in the Public Works Department in connection with the Victoria Terminus and the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, and that steps be taken to compile a directory of the Bombay residents of the community. Messrs. Raja, Nachane, Tipnis (E.S.), Bhadankar, Dabir, and Fanase were thanked for their great enthusiasm and indefatigable exertions in getting up the banquet, and after the usual *attar* and *pan-supari* the members dispersed.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN MADRAS.

MR. A. REA. M.R.A.S., First Assistant to the Director-General, Archæological Survey of India, has submitted a report concerning his archæological discoveries in the Kistna District in December and January. A few of his more interesting remarks are given below:—

A TRADITIONAL DUTCH COLONY.

About a mile south by east of Juvaladinne, a quarter of a mile distant from the coast line, and on the south of a salt marsh once traditionally a natural harbour, or arm of the sea, is an extensive mound. It rises with a somewhat steep slope to a height of about 15 feet direct from the edge of the water line of the marsh. The top of the mound is nearly level; and forms almost a square, with sides of about 60 yards in length. The angles are rounded off and stand north and south, east and west, with the sides on the intermediate points of the compass. Broken bricks are strewn over the surface of the north-west side which has less drift sand than the others. Beyond this mound to the south, the ground is broken by a number of smaller ones now covered by sand. The large mound is supposed to be the site of a fort, and is named Gudikurtikota; it is also known after the European settlers whom local tradition states to have built it, as Uland or Wallandula kota, that is, the "Fort of the Hollanders." The Dutch had early settlements at various parts of the coast—at Pulicat for example, where the remains of a fort and numbers of tombs still exist to testify to their presence. There they had a mint where gold was coined. They are also said to have founded the first fort at Masulipatam under the kings of Golconda in the beginning of the 17th century. Numbers of inscribed tombstones of that date still exist there. These seem to resemble those of Pulicat for they have each a coat-of-arms and inscriptions, all executed with considerable skill. I find, too, that the site in Masulipatam where the Dutch had their villa residences is still known as Vallandupalem. If a European Dutch colony has really existed near Juvuladinne, which seems probable, it may have been in conjunction with an earlier native one. It would be a convenient site for carrying on an inland trade with the town of Nellore. At Franguladinne, Buddhist stupas and other interesting remains of the same period were lately discovered on ground adjacent to the mound on which had been the European colony. The tradition therefore, as to the Dutch fort near Juvuladinne, there is reason to believe, may be trustworthy. It is another discovered example of these numerous and hitherto unknown sites of ancient cities or seaports which in early times flourished all along this part of the coast. They show that a very extensive trade must have been carried on, but through the civil wars which desolated the country they had fallen to mere fishing villages. The recession of the sea left them further and further inland leaving their natural harbours but mere marshes; the *raison d'etre* of their existence had thus gone. The trade never revived, and all that remains to prove what has been, is only shown by the ruins now covered by mounds.

DISCOVERY OF STUPA NO. 3, PEDDA GANJAM.

The discovery of these remains was first announced in December 1888. It forms the third of this class of Buddhist relics found at the Franguladinne mounds. If not extensive, and with but little of it remaining, it shows some interesting features and is important in helping to prove the previous existence of a large Buddhist settlement at the place. The two former stupas stand at the south-west extremity of the site, and on the west side of the canal. This is on the extreme north, or about a mile distant, and on the east bank of the canal. It is hardly to be expected that any remains will be found in this locality in a very complete condition: the mounds are all low, and the walls are easily got at. In addition, they seem to have suffered at the hands of some former iconoclasts or through some great catastrophe, or inundation. A small mound about 50 feet in diameter by 4 feet high, surrounded by others, to all appearances the same, had bricks, and some chips of white marble strewn over its surface. A close examination showed at one point four or five bricks, lately uncovered by the rain, evidently laid so as to form part of a circular wall. A trench dug in front of these shown at least eight courses of brickwork standing on a foundation of blocks of stones. This was traced out for over a quarter of the circle with an exterior diameter of 32 feet; it also exposed two projecting facets, each of a length of 9 feet 6 inches, on the north and east faces of the circle. The most interesting feature was revealed by the shaft sunk in the centre. It showed a rectangular pit, 10 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, with vertical sides which had originally been dug in the clay and closely packed with stone and earth. On the removal of the stones, and at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches from the surface was a series of large bricks. Below, was a large svastika formed of eight bricks; four radiate at right angles from the centre, while other four lie at right angles to their extremities. On the top of the east arm of this figure was a smaller one of four bricks, each pointing to the right and laid with its end against the side of another. All the bricks fitted together in the centre; it had no arms at the extremities. On the top of this was a square of four bricks. The large under bricks measure 19" by 9" 3½" Curiously, the objects lay facing different points of the compass; the lower one at one point west of north and the two upper at one point east of north. It will be remembered that in stupa No. 1, at Pedda Ganjam (Bogan, danidibha), two large svastikas were found in the centre, but the one not lying directly on the top of the other, a packing of stones being between the two. In that case they also lay with two points of difference, so the coincidence can scarcely be said to be accidental. In the present case a few bricks lie in a line along the north-east, and south sides of the pit at a level with the lower svastika. It would be interesting to know whether this feature is peculiar to this locality only. It is unlikely that it would be so, and it may occur elsewhere; though it probably was only used in certain classes of stupas, else we might have heard of it before. No relic casket was found, and none could have existed, and been subsequently removed, for the top stone packing appeared as if it had never been disturbed. In one of the bricks of the small central square a bone—evidently human—is embedded in the material. It was in a crumbling condition. This bone may have been the sarira or relic of the holy man deposited in its proper place, but without an enclosing box.

NOTES ON THE SCULPTURED SLABS.

The following are the white marble sculptures now found:—This panel is in two pieces, with the top broken off and lost. The principal figure is a seated Buddha; the head has been broken, but the rest of the figure is complete. His right hand is raised in benediction, and he sits with the left folded across the body, the folds of his robe hanging over his elbow. He is seated on a cushioned throne, with two attendant fan-bearers standing on his left. Similar figures would be on the right, but this is broken away. Directly under his seat are four grotesque bhutas or dwarfs; two below support other two who climb up the front of the throne. The left under one has, what appears to be, a torch in his hand, and holds it up to the two others above. His breasts are made so as to form two eyes and a nose is represented as a projection extending from the middle of his chest down to his navel. The whole front of the body thus has the appearance of a large face supported on two short legs, giving it a most grotesque appearance. The right dwarf looks up shading his eyes with his left hand, while his right holds a bell. The right upper dwarf has a club in his hands and attempts to climb up the front of Buddha's throne. The other dwarf, again, crawls upon the other's back, and supports himself by grasping his neck band with the right hand, and seizing the back lock of hair in his teeth. It would be interesting to learn to what race these pigmies belonged; they cannot have been Buddhists, from the hostile attitude they are always shown as bearing towards the author of the religion. They may possibly be fanciful representations of the demons of darkness. But the offering-bearing attendants are also usually dwarfs of a somewhat negro type; they may be a race who, withouta dopting the religion, were brought into subjection by the Buddhists. Or is it possible that the idea may have been taken from the Greeks, who represented similar large-headed, short-legged, fighting dwarfs on their vases? This may have been so, as the Buddhist undoubtedly owe the origin of some of their finest art if not to Greek sculptors themselves, at least to their direct influence. On each outer side of these dwarfs are two jewelled women, standing with their arms, around each other's necks. The peculiarties of dress worn by the different figures merit attention. The two on each side of Buddha are males; one carrying a long bow. They wear a waist-cloth with robes flowing down, and partly covering the lower limbs; they have bangles on the wrists and over the elbows. The two women standing on each side of the throne are in each case differently dressed. On both sides, the female standing on the right has a long robe, girt at the waist with a belt, and flowing down and covering the limbs to the ankles. They wear a peculiar high head dress. A number of thin bangles encircle the wrist and the arm above elbow; a double bracelet is round the neck; and a long thread passes over the left shoulder, behind the waist-belt and down round the right ankle. The two wearing this form of dress probably represent married ladies. The other two females standing on the left of the others may represent the unmarried class; or perhaps maids in attendance on the others, though as they stand with their arms wound around each other's necks, the familiarity of the attitude might show them to be equals. The jewellery worn is of the same kind, but simpler. They wear two large bangles on the ankles. They have no covering on the upper part of the body, and wear no flowing robe, nor have they the shoulder thread, their sole dress is simply a waist-cloth encircled by a belt. None of the figures are in an attitude of worship, and the scene evidently represents the temptation of Buddha.

AN ANCIENT SACRED TREE.

At Chezala standing in a line with, and south from the chaitya, inside the outer court, is a large tree which, having a hollow core, is popularly stated to grow from out of a subterranean cave. It is known as Peruleni pedda manu, the nameless great tree. Around the base is a platform 25 feet by 22 feet 6 inches and 3 feet high. The circumference of the trunk at that height is 58 feet 6 inches. The first branches are 9 feet 6 inches from the ground, and there the girth is 56 feet. The spread of the foliage is 78 feet across, and the height of the tree is about 87 feet. It has large 5-7 lobed leaves; large flowers; and seed in a hard woolly pad. It must be of great age.

TRACES OF THE ANCIENT MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

At Chezala, between the Kapoteswara temple and the west tank are some large and ancient heaps of debris from the smelting of iron ore. No such industry is carried on in the village now-a-days, nor even has been in recent times; but a local tradition states that in ancient days an extensive manufacture of steel was carried on here, the ore being brought from the hill of Guttikonda in the Dachepalle taluk. India was anciently famous for its steel, blades of high temper and quality being in great repute. The manufacture reached a high state of perfection before the Christian era. Though this industry has undoubtedly been carried on here, it would be hazardous to assert that it might have flourished at so early a date as that: there are no visible proofs present to fix even its approximate date.

THE TOTALISATOR.

THEORETICALLY, writes *Hayes' Sporting News*, the totalisator is the bean ideal of a sport-promoting and justice-dispensing instrument. Practically, it is a fraud. Its admirers vaunt it as a means of keeping money in the country. Let me ask you my dear reader, as a man of the world, what do you or I care where the coin be kept, if we don't get a fair chance of securing some of it for our own use? We are all aware of the hardship there is of investing money at an unknown price; so I shall let that pass. We have also suffered from the inconvenience of the great delay there is, on all the Indian race courses I have seen, in procuring the required ticket or tickets when the machine is at all well patronized; but as increased facilities are promised us, we may let that go by. What I want, however, to bring prominently to notice, is the hardship to backers of no account being taken of fractions of a rupee. I will cite a case in point. Last Saturday at a Gymkhana in Calcutta, there were 202 tickets of Rs. 5 each taken on one race, in which 107 tickets went on the winner. Here the actual odds, as nearly as possible, were 21 to 20 on; *i. e.*, guineas to pounds. Instead of which, after deducting 10 per cent., and striking off fractions, 5 to 3 on was returned. Here the fund out of a total of Rs. 1,010, made a clear gain of Rs. 154; or 15 per cent. With that pull against one, none but a fool would continue to punt. Another point to be considered is, that the smaller in amount the tickets are priced, the worse it is for the backer. Let us suppose that there are four totalisators at work on the ground; one for Rs. 10 a ticket; the second, for Rs. 5, and the third for Rs. 2, and the fourth for Re. 1; that the totals of each are Rs. 1,000; and that the winner, in each, is backed for Rs. 510. After deducting the percentage, the first will return Rs. 7 for each Rs. 10 (bad enough in all conscience for a 15 to 14 on chance); the second, Rs. 3 for each Rs. 5; the third, Re. 1 for each Rs. 2; and the fourth, nothing at all for each rupee. In this fourth (shall I call it swindle?) a man may stand being "shot" for say, Rs. 100, without any chance whatsoever of winning, while the Fund grabs Rs. 490 without any chance whatsoever of losing! In fact, in a Re. 1 totalisator "ramp," whenever an odds on chance wins (and this is frequent on our courses) the Fund appropriates the whole of the money laid on the losers so the backers have to be content with having their money returned to them.

A REPORTER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE *Whitehall Review* contains the following, relative to a matter which has been made the subject of considerable comment and investigation on the part of various newspapers. A representative of this journal was commissioned to investigate the subject by personal interview with the parties, who could speak from actual experience. From the results as given below it may well be claimed that the general adoption of this remarkable agent will cause a revolution in certain quarters:—"The first gentleman interviewed was Mr. William Howes, Civil Engineer, No. 68, Red Lion-street, High Holborn, W. C. Mr. Howes stated that for over twenty years he had been constantly and severely afflicted with rheumatism. At times his hands had been swollen to twice their natural size. Again, his joints became so stiff and painful that he could not walk, and his feet so sore that he could not bear his weight on them. He had at different times tried physicians and many remedies which had been recommended to him as a cure for his complaints, but derived no benefit whatever. An acquaintance, who had himself been cured of a severe rheumatic trouble, gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which he applied once, with such unexpected and marked benefit that he procured another, which, to use his own language, 'settled the business,' by removing the pain which he had not been free from for twenty years. Mr. Howes said that had he not used St. Jacobs Oil, he would now be in bed, instead of attending to his business. He added, 'Its effects were simply magical.' It produced a complete cure. I will also add that numerous friends and acquaintances, suffering from rheumatic and neuralgic affections, to whom I recommended the Oil, speak of it as wonderful. It seems to effect a cure in every case."

The name of Mr C. H. Palmer, Secretary of the Conservative Defence Association, and Overseer of the District of Islington, having been mentioned to the reporter, this gentleman's opinion was sought, and cheerfully given in the following language:—"For a long time I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in my face and head, and rheumatism in my limbs. After trying various remedies without obtaining relief, and having learned of the signal benefit which several friends, who had been suffering from severe rheumatism, derived from the Oil, I procured a bottle, the use of which completely removed every trace of pain. It may be added that in its current number the *Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Medicine* devotes a considerable space to a discussion of the extraordinary power of St. Jacobas Oil, and cites some astonishing cures. It appears, also that this remedy received no less than six gold medals during the past year at the International and other expositions. Judging from the foregoing, St. Jacobs Oil will prove of incalculable value to the army of sufferers from such diseases as those enumerated, and the public will be indebted to the press for calling attention to its efficacy."

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 3.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—21 cases dry colours, Agra Bank Ld.
Amarapoora s—267 kegs paint, C Mooljee.
Clyde s—32 cases provision, etc. Chartered Bank of I A and C.
Coromandel s—75 barrels alizarine dye, C Ramjee.
Henzada s—230 packages candles, A H Heptoola; 250 packages candles, S Heptoola.
Henzada s—60 drums linseed oil, A Jeemajee and Co; 30 casks lubricating oil, J B K Macbeth; 138 cases oilman stores, E Sumsoodin and Co; 50 cases soap, A Shaik Adum; 125 boxes candles, S Heptoola; 51 runlets coal tar, A Bhoyjee; 25 runlets coal tar, S Esmaljee; 50 drums linseed oil, R M Cheesgar and Co; 21 chests indigo, E D Sassoon and Co; 62 bales old newspapers, B Shapoorjee; 107 barrels tar, R Ookabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—6 cases soap, S R Sookhia.
Clan Macdonald s—10 drums chloride of magnesium, E Ebrahimjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—9 barrels cylinder oil, The Bombay Co. Ld.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—40 cases aniline dye, S Warren and Co.; 150 packages candles, S A S Dawood; 61 boxes candles, M Noorbhoy; 14 cases aniline dye, R Noordin; 325 kegs red lead, S Soorjee; 13 packages glassware, V Allana.

FROM VENICE.

Elektra s—23 cases beads, M Essabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Baldnino s—17 cases provision, S R Sookhia.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Recta s,—300 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co 275 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee; 202 cwts myrabolams, M Goculdas; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 2,500 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 91 bales cotton, Khimjee Lukmidass and Co; 25 bales wool, S Khoopchand; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Merton Hall s,—5,600 dholls coir yarn, L Maneckchund; 525 cwts myrabolums, J Neerum; 20,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; and 7,653 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—24 cwts deerhorns, M Moloobhoy; 12 bales tanned hides, V Essaji; 8 cases bristles, N V Currance and Co; 7 bales tanned skins and 7 bales tanned hides, L Chuttoo; 4 balcs untanned hides, F M Dama, 15 cwts ginger, G Canjee; 5 cwts ivory, T Toopun; 24 bales tanned hides, J H Ahmed; 12 cwts fishmaws, L Bharmul; 10 bales tanned skins, C Essa and Co; 3 cases mother-o'-pearl shells and 1 case tortoise shell, E Pissianee.
Siam s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Larnaca s—4,00- cwts rapeseed, the Bombay Co, Ld 4,002 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Hampstead s—10 cwts gum arabic, F Hurst; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Boyts, Craig and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bishopsgate s—255 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 600 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 110 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 12,857 cwts rapeseed and 2,800 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.
Henzada s—4,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONG KONG.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, J Dongersey; 180 cwt leads, and 200 cwt glass, C Nanjee; 187 cwt sharkfins, A Joosub; 75 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 40 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,005 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 400 bales twist, S J David and Co; 50 cwts raisins, L Chuttoo; 500 bales twist, C Ebram; 157 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 800 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 60 tons iron, R Tyebjee and Co; 110 bales twist, O Khetsee; 275 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 100 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.
Berenice s—100 tons iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales twist, C Pomonjee and Co; 200 bales twist, E J Abrabam; 10 bales cloths, Lyon and Co; 15 bales twist, Ritchie Stenart and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Abrabam.
Bormida s—165 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, J Fleming and Co; 400 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 240 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 100 bales twist, the United Merchants' Co., Ld.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 25th May 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

13th Bengal Lancers—2nd Lieut A G B Turner, Devonshire Regt, a candidate for the Ben Staff Corps, to be Offig Sqdn Officer on probation, dated 6th May 1889.

No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut A W Money, "N" Battery 2nd Bgde R A, to be Subaltern, vice Lieut H B Brownlow, on leave in England, about to be promoted, dated 25th April 1889.

Lieut L W P East, "Q" Battery 3rd Bgde R A, to officiate as Subaltern, vice Lieut W J Underwood, on leave in England, or until further orders, dated 2nd May 1889.

5th Bengal Light Infantry—Lieut A T Walling, supernumerary on the establishment 43rd Goorkha L I, to be Wing Officer, vice Chatterton, transferred to the 42nd Goorkha L I.

31st Punjab Infantry—Surgn D M Moir to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn W G Thorold transferred temporarily to civil employment.

34th Pioneers—Lieut T Y Seddon, Worcestershire Regt, a candidate for the Ben Staff Corps, to be offig Wing Officer on probation, dated 27th April 1889.

35th Sikhs—Lieut C A Edwards, Wing Officer, to be Qr-Mr, vice Christie, vacated on promotion to Captain, dated 1st May 1889.

42nd Goorkha Light Infantry—Surgn F A Rogers to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major J Wilson, transferred to civil employment.

2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas—Lieut H M Brownlow, supernumerary on the establishment of the Battalion, to be Wing Officer, vice Rundall, appointed Wing Comdr 1st Battn 4th Goorkhas.

1st Sikh Infantry—Lieut W C Barratt, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, dated 17th Oct 1887.

4th Sikh Infantry—Capt B M Allen, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Moseley, on leave, dated 16 May 1889.

2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas—Lieut A S Rooke, Wing Officer, to be Qr-Mr, dated 10th Sept 1888.

2nd Lieut F W Lethbridge, offig Wing Officer on probation 6th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

Royal (Madras) Engineers—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Col J Beatty is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, with effect from the 28th May 1889.

Capt A C MacDonell, RE, Garrison Instructor, is posted to Kasauli.

Lieut E Bickford, RA, is detailed to attend the garrison class now assembled at Ranikhet.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major H B Moffat, South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the first Battn of his Regt, to which he has been transferred.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—Second Lieut W C Black, Derbyshire Regt; Second Lieut A R Burrows, Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Second Lieut H B Ford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officer, specially examined, passed the Colloquial examination in the Parvatiya language on the 15th April 1889:—Lieut H V Bradley, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani, agreeably to the provisions of section 24, army Regulations, India, Vol II:—6th May 1889.—

Lieut F A Smith, York L I, probationer Ben Staff Corps; Lieut E S Hall, Wiltshire Regt, probationer, Ben Staff Corps; and Lieut A Mc I Campbell, Ben Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the 7th January 1889,—Major A J Watson, 1st Bn, East Lancashire Regt.

The undermentioned officer passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the 1st April 1889:—Lieut A R Burlton, Royal Artillery, probationer, Ben Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut H G Maxwell (offig Sqdon Officer on probation 16th Bengal Cavalry), to Rawal Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut D Beames, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

At a congregation holden at the University of Cambridge an edict was passed forbidding persons *in statu pupillari* to drive in dogcarts "or other vehicles" on Sundays without previously getting the permission of their college tutors. To cut the fast Cambridge undergraduate off his dog-cart is indeed aiming a blow at his tenderest feelings. And the illusion to "other vehicles" looks like a calculated attempt to add insult to injury.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day. BOMBAY, JUNE 3.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation May to date.	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	29·473	—·102	—·081	W NW	3	99·2	118·0	95·0	+11·5	25	8	...	0·19	—0·21	Dust-storm.
Agra	29·495	—·069	—·097	S W	5	101·1	119·5	95·9	+10·7	24	...	...	0·10	—0·27	Hot wind.
Allahabad	29·494	—·074	—·087	E N E	4	94·3	114·9	90·9	+8·5	55	...	...	0·23	+0·02	Wind Variable
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jacobabad	29·512	—·043	—·023	Calm	4	98·3	122·5	86·2	+5·8	18	...	...	...	...	Hot wind.
Karachi	29·609	—·057	—·036	W	21	86·5	97·7	83·2	+2·1	80	5	...	...	...	Dust haze.
Ajmere	29·565	—·076	—·054	S W	13	93·4	113·3	90·5	+10·3	38	...	...	1·25	+0·70	Hot wind.
Deesa	29·645	—·056	—·033	S	12	86·7	111·4	82·8	+2·1	63	...	...	1·70	+1·55	
Rajkot	29·657	—·075	—·036	W S W	15	84·4	111·0	77·7	—0·5	75	...	...	0·49	+0·18	
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indore	29·620	—·087	—·035	S S W	10	90·2	106·5	81·1	+4·4	34	...	...	0·52	+0·53	Dust-storm.
Saugor	29·558	—·016	—·054	W S W	9	95·3	114·4	88·6	+9·3	30	5	...	0·30	—0·39	Hot wind.
Jubbulpore	29·577	—·017	—·043	W S W	5	93·7	115·0	90·1	+9·9	26	...	...	0·08	—0·55	Do.
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandva	29·628	—·059	—·044	W NW	13	90·8	110·2	82·8	+2·2	41	...	0·02	0·02	—0·53	Dust-storm.
Raipur	29·561	—·029	—·038	W S W	18	96·0	115·2	89·9	+8·6	34	2	...	0·55	—0·55	Gale of wind.
Nagpur	29·648	+·018	+·001	S W	13	90·7	115·7	85·4	+4·4	42	...	...	0·06	—1·56	Severe gale of wind.
Amraoti	29·656	+·009	—·010	S W	13	86·1	105·6	76·4	—2·8	55	4	0·33	1·23	+0·08	Dust-storm with rain.
Akola	29·682	—0·20	—·012	S E	11	84·4	111·2	79·7	+0·3	62	9	...	...	...	Dust-storm.
Surat	29·712	—·071	—·034	W S W	L	89·6	99·1	77·5	—3·0	58	4	...	0·17	+0·03	
Malegaon	29·633	—·076	—·076	N W	11	89·5	109·3	79·6	+4·0	39	3	...	0·02	—0·85	
Bombay	29·690	—·013	—·090	N W	7	86·1	92·4	83·0	+2·0	80	10	0·05	0·72	—1·41	Thunder & lightning at dist.
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE

AUTHORISED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allibless, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the mortgagors, Messrs. Lang Moir and Co., the following valuable leasehold properties. First.—All that piece of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1791 4-9 square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of Lease, bearing date the 8th day of September 1881 to the said mortgagors for the term of 50 years from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 149-8-7 during the first 10 years of the said term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 224-4-11, during the next 10 years of the said term, and the monthly rent of Rs. 299-1-2 during the remainder of the said term, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Musjid Bunder siding Road South, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Argyle Road, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Maudvi, and the said godowns and buildings are assessed by the Municipal assessor under No. 99 A, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

And secondly.—All that piece or strip of land situate to the north of Coorla Street on the aforesaid Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, being 103 feet in length and 11½ feet in breadth, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards, and abutting and adjoining the eastern boundary of the piece of land hereinbefore first described, and which strip of land is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors or their tenants, and which is demised to the mortgagors by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 8th day of February 1883, for the term of 50 years, from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs 1-8, for the first 10 years of the term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 2-8 during the next 10 years thereof, and at the monthly rent of Rs. 3 during the remainder of the said term. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 4, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

THE tamer tone which we referred to a week ago as having come over Export business generally has meantime become more marked, Cotton, from quiet and steady, having become dull and declining, with transactions confined to a narrow compass, while Wheat and Seeds have been in but limited demand, with only a small, or at most a moderate, business passing day by day. Exchange continued weak and declining after last mail left in sympathy with the fall in the price of silver at home; but latterly, following a slight rally in the value of the metal, a firmer feeling has set in, and a slight recovery in rates has taken place. Our quotations this evening, however, still showing a decline of 3-32d. in demand Bank Bills and ⅛d. in 3 months' sight Credits compared with those of last Monday. Money has become easier, and the Presidency Bank's rate has been reduced to 8 per cent. Government Paper, in view of cheaper money, has moved upwards, and Four per cents show an advance of ½ per cent. Freights are firm but with very little doing, holders of tonnage standing out for higher rates. With the approach of the close of the season ready transactions in Imports have become more restricted; and in arrival business there has been but little improvement, though Manchester prices have in some cases come a little nearer to those ruling here.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	15,54,511
,, ,, Branches	Dec. ,,	5,54,228
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	7,44,798
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	474,922
Loans	Dec. ,,	26,21,348
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	4,72,351
Cash with other Banks	Inc. ,,	56,544
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	19,76,794

The quiet state of export business generally, which has been noticeable for the past fortnight, and the reduction of the rate of the Bank of Bombay by one per cent. last Thursday, led to an expectation that the Bank's weekly statement would show a material falling off in the trade demand, which is realized in the above figures. The increase in the Bank's Cash Balance is respectable at 19¾ lakhs; but it would have been much more had not Government withdrawals been heavy; for, while private Deposits had increased materially and Discounts had fallen off appreciably, there had been a large decrease in Loans, and altogether the domination in trade requirements is represented by over 38½ lakhs. The bank minimum rate is now 8 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was weak last Tuesday. Merchants' Bills were placed in one direction for a short time at 1s. 4 11-32d. for that and at 1s. 4 5-16d. for the present mail; but those rates could not be repeated, although the market closed with a weak tendency. Banks being buyers rather than sellers, 1s. 4 11-32d. being offered for Credits for this mail. A fair amount of Bank Telegraphic was taken at 1s. 4 7-32d. for this mail. In sympathy with the decline in Silver in London, the market opened at a further reduction of 1-32d. on Wednesday and continued weak. Bills were early sold at 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and subsequently at 1s. 4 9-32d., at which rate the market closed, waiting for the result of Council allotments. Bank Telegraphic was available at the close at 1s. 4½d., but Demand at 1s. 4 5-32d. was somewhat doubtful. On Thursday the market opened weak again under the influence of the further drop in Silver, and rates soon settled down to 1s 4½d. for 3 months' sight Credits, both ready and forward, and 1s. 4½d. for Bank Demand, and at these quotations the market closed fairly steady. Little business transpired during the day, and demand for the Bank media of remittance was extremely limited. The market was steady all day on Friday at the previous evening's closing rates, but with little doing either way. Three months' sight Credits were 1s. 4½d. ready and forward, and Bank Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 4 1-16d. for June transfer, 1s. 4 1-32d. for July, and 1s. 4d. thereafter On Saturday, in sympathy with a slight improve- in Silver on the other side, the market was steady at a slight rise on yesterday's closing rates. Three months' sight Credits advanced to 1s. 4 9-32d. for this month's delivery and for July 1s. 4½d. was quoted, but scarcely any business was done in any direction. To-day the market has remained steady in tone, but dull as to business, very few Bills having come out. 1s. 4⅝d. for Bank demand has been available in one direction, but has not been wanted, and resales of the same medium of remittance at 1s. 4 3-16d. have met with few takers. We quote closing rates as follows:—

Bank Demand	1s. 4½d. to 5-32d per rupee	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Do. 4 do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4⅝.	,,
Documents 3 do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1-71½	,,
Do. 6 do.	1-72½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong on last mail day, though rates did not advance appreciably. Fours for cash and for the settlement near at hand were steady at 110 1-16 with buyers for the account, and there were also buyers throughout the day for the 30th June account at 100 5-16. On the following day Four per cents. were active and advancing in presence of the settlement of this month's account. Both for money and account they advanced to 100½ and afterwards to 100⅝, at which they closed with the June account at 100½, the quotation for the latter in the earlier part of the day having been 100⅜. The market was active again on Thursday owing to the settlement, and of Fours for cash there were at one time buyers at 100 5-16, with buyers also for the June account at 100⅜, and the latter rate stood to the close, but the cash price fell to 100¼. On Friday, the excitement of the May settlement being over, the market relapsed into a very quiet state. Fours for cash were quoted in the earlier part of the day at 100¼, and for the next account there were said to be buyers at 100⅜; but at closing the cash price was 100 3-16 and for the 30th June account 100 5-16 was quoted. Four per cents. continued quiet to the end of the week at 100 3-16 for cash and 100 5-16 for the 30th June account, no business of importance on either line having transpired. On re-opening this morning, the market was firm at Saturday's closing rates, but an advance of 1-16 per cent. was soon established in Fours, both for cash and the next account, the closing rates having been 100¼ and 100 1-16, respectively, and a good deal having been done on both lines. For the 30th July settlement something was booked at 100½. The rate for 4½ per cents. has remained at 104¼ nominal throughout the week.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan remains at 108; Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 97¼.

SHARES.—About the same amount of business has been done in this market during the past week as in its predecessor; but in the case of Mill Scrip, where we have to note any alterations in value compared with our quotations of last Monday evening, they are in the majority of cases in favour of buyers. National Bank of India have declined Rs. 55; Central India are Rs. 25 lower; Alliance are Rs. 15 down; People of India are Rs. 12½ lower; Connaught, Luckmidas Khimji, Framji Petit, Soonderdas, and Swadeshi are all Rs. 10 lower; Manockji Petit are Rs. 7½ lower; Hyderabad Deccan, Jamshed, James Greaves, and Empress are Rs. 5 down: Queen are 2½; and Leopold Re. 1 lower. Hindustan, on the other hand, are Rs. 20 higher; Sholapur and Presidency are Rs. 15 higher; City of Bombay and Morarji Gokuldas have advanced Rs. 10; Howard and Bullough, Jeevraj Ballooo, Khatao Maccunji, and Ripon have advanced Rs. 5; Anglo-Indian are Re. 1 higher. In Press shares Sind and Punjab are Rs. 25 lower; Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 down; Albert of Kurrachee are Rs. 5 down; Manmar are Rs. 2½ down. Colaba are Rs. 5 up; Bombay Cotton have advanced Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue and Rs. 5 up for the others; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 lower; Royal Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 3; Cooper, Madon are Rs. 6 down; Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 lower; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business in *Staple Grey Goods* during the past week has been somewhat decreased, notwithstanding the greater financial facilities which have existed. Many Mofussil buyers have finished their purchases in anticipation of the close of the season, and hence the falling-off in business which has occurred. Rates generally have undergone no noticeable change; and though telegrams from Manchester have offered large quantities of heavy *Shirtings* at 1⅛d. lower, they have not led to any important orders from this side. In *Bleached, Dyed, Pleated, Turkey Red*, and *Local* goods there is no change whatever to report. The off-take for the week of *Imported Goods* is put down at 3,000 packages, that of *Local-made Cloths* at about half that quantity.

YARNS.—There has been no improvement in the demand for *Imported Twist* during the past week, and we call the market quiet at last quotations. In the position of *Local Spinnings* there has been no change during the week. For the seven days ending on Thursday the sales reported from Hongkong aggregated 4,700 bales, with the same exchange as before ruling. This shows an increase in business since the previous week, but it has had no effect here where rates are about the same as last week. The sales since last Monday cannot be put down at more than 2,000 bales, and the following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¾	to 5 1-16	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,, ,,	5½	,, 5¼	,,
,,	,, 10s	,, ,,	5⅝	,, 6 1-16	,,
,,	,, 12s	,, ,,	5 11-16	,, 6¼	,,
,,	,, 16s	,, ,,	6⅜	,, 6⅜	,,
,,	,, 20s	,, ,,	6¾	,, 7	,,
,,	,, 24s	,, ,,	7 3-16	,, 7½	,,
,,	,, 30s	,, ,,	7¾	,, 8	,,

METALS.—Although only a moderate business has been passing in *Copper* and *Yellow Metals*, the Market for both has been firm; and prices of both have advanced 4 to 8 annas per cwt. *Iron* has not been wanted to any extent, and a small business is again reported; but the tone of the market is steady and prices are unchanged.

COALS.—This market has been steady during the past week for all descriptions of Coal, excepting Powell's Duffryn. Owing to the arrival of 3,500 tons of the later description per Drumbarlie (s) for sale, the price receded in the absence of buyers from Rs. 22½ to Rs. 21½, about 800 tons having been placed at the last-mentioned rate. It is reported that the price of the mineral is again advancing at home; and there are no English Coals offering at current rates, and net sales of forward shipments have been reported. We quote:—

West Hartley	Rs. 19 per ton
Welsh Hartley	,, 17 ,,
Cardiff	,, 22½ ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Opening with a quiet feeling and with little demand from any quarter after the departure of last mail, this market remained in the same state thereafter, with a small, or at most only a moderate business passing from day to day, but with prices steady and generally unaltered till towards the close of last week when Dharwars declined Rs. 2-3 per candy, other quotations, however, being given as before. On Saturday, however, in presence of the continued discouraging advices from the other side, where the attitude of Manchester prevented the maintenance of a firm market in Liverpool, the feeling here became dull and prices at length gave way all round to the extent of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, while business was upon a most limited scale. During the past week there have been buyers of Wadwan and Dharwars for export, and the bulk of the business reported has been in these descriptions at Rs. 209 to Rs. 224 for the former and Rs. 226-30 for the latter and in Bengal at Rs. 194-207 per candy. The other purchases have been mainly in Westerns, at Rs. 217-220; Compta, at Rs. 195-204; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 205; Indore, at Rs. 209½; Julgaum, at Rs. 216; and Nuggur, at Rs. 207 per candy. The market closed with a very quiet feeling this evening, little business having been done and prices showing a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 5 compared with our quotations of last Monday evening.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 60,400 bales against 72,000 bales to hand during the previous ten days, and compared with 40,050 bales arrived during the corresponding week last season. The excess of this season's arrivals over those for 1887-8 continues to become greater, the increase, as will be seen below, having now reached 419,150 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool via canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 207	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 199	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	,, 193	= 4d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 223	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 217	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair ,,	,, 211	= 4 11-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 219	= 4¼d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 214	= 4 13-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 208	= 4 9-32d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 219	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 213	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	,, 207	= 4 9-32d.
Dhollera Fine	,, 231	= 4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 224	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Good	,, 212	= 4⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (June)	,, 225	= 4¾.
Westerns, Good ,,	,, 219	= 4¼d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	278,000	203,250
Berar	392,200	189,750
Khandeish	281,600	197,250
Barsi and Nugger	131,800	71,500
Hinguughaut	25,300	800
Dhollera	248,500	302,500
Broach	141,900	103,000
Compta and Dharwar	71,000	69,000
Persian and Sind	33,500	54,500
Westerns and Madras	8,700	7,800
	1,618,500	1,199,350

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	61,301	38,995	62,665
From 1st Jan. to 1st June	1,467,109	1,144,493	1,273,959
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	52,922	37,977	77,336
From 1st Jan. to 1st June	1,03[illegible],747	680,068	854,820
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,47[illegible]	.....	2,329
From 1st Jan. to 1st June	18,816	17,429	21,295

WHEAT demand for export in this market has been slack throughout the week, and the business reported daily has been on a small, or at most on a moderate scale; the tone of the market, however, has as often been steady as quiet, and prices show no change in any description.

SEEDS also have not been in much enquiry by shippers, and there has been no return of the recent activity in *Linseed* or *Rapeseed*, while other kinds have been quiet or neglected; but we repeat our last quatations all round, and call the market steady thereat.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat for the week	278,652	686,740	689,570
,, from 1st Jan. to 1st June	3,918,031	5,987,222	6,444,534
Linseed for the week	92,664	99,223	87,821
,, from 1st Jan. to 1st June	1,264,629	1,710,629	1,611,949
Rapeseed for the week	71,367	129,425	46,567
,, from 1st Jan. to 1st June	898,441	877,784	413,083
Gingelly Seed for the week	6,378	2,346	21,767
,, from 1st Jan. to 1st June	635,736	596,228	772,065

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	206,010	559,204	313,333
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st June	3,3[illegible]9,526	4,298,191	4,540,116
Linseed—For the week	186,208	133,447	73,632
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st June	1,119,406	1,398,988	1,158,228
Rapeseed—For the week	91,052	91,737	23,739
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st June	845,085	583,472	309,087
Gingelly Seed—For the week	3,001	1,000	21,672
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st June	689,892	658,325	946,929

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

PAGE. CONTENTS

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 TELEGRAMS—A Swarm of Bees at Sea—Notes from Nagpore—MILITARY.
5 The Mahableshwur Season—Notes from Igatpuri—Parsees and Congress—A Novel Cricket Match—Presentation to St. Thomas' Cathedral.
6 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Lecture on Christianity—An English View of German Soldiers—II.
7 The New C. T. C. Rules—From the Gold Diggings to the Stage.
8 Interview with Miss Gracie Plaisted—Municipal Standing Committee.
9 The Railway Accident at Madhanagar—Deaths from Heat Apoplexy—The Dufferin Fund—Hyderabad Sport at Ootacamund—The Chin Field Force—Punjab Oilseed Crop.
10 Queen's Birthday at Bhownugger—Colonel Bulkley and Lieutenant Kreyer—Birthday Darbar at Poona—Theft of Rifle Cartridges—Bombay Port Trust—Presentation.
11 Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary—The Hyderabad Peshkarship—The Punjab Wheat Crop.
12 The Prince of Arcot—The Simla Season—Cricket at Simla—Sport in India.
13 The Coming Monsoon—Assistant Inspectors under the Amended Factory Act—The Woes of a Mofussil Judge—BENGAL.
14 MADRAS—Bombay Government Orders.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Marquis of Dufferin's Speech at the Mansion House—The Police in Western India.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Status of Woman in India—The Silting up the Bombay Harbour.
17 LEADING ARTICLE: The Sons of Cyrus.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Bishop of Bombay—The Presidency Armies—The Irrigation of Sind.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: The Trade of Persia—Lady Dilke on India.
20 LEADING ARTICLE: Eye Disease in Bombay—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Orders by H E the Commander-in-Chief in India—Government of India Orders.
21-22 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
23-31 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COOKE—May 15, at 9, Park Street, Bath, the wife of Henry Reade Cooke, C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREAVES—June 1, at Surat, from heat apoplexy, James Leonard Greaves, aged 32 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SANDERS—May 24, at Vale Ridge, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut G L H Sanders, D A G G, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STAGG—HARNACK—May 27, at All Saints' Church, Shillong, by the Rev J H Taylor, Edward Henry Silverwood, son of the late Lieut James Stagg, to Ada Georgina, eldest daughter of J H Harnack, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BAYLIS—May 27, at Naini Tal, Theophilus Leadbrook Baylis, son of the late Joseph Baylis, of Worcester, aged 52 years.

DOUGHTY—May 15, at Jamgaon, Raigarh, C P, George Cunningham Doughty, Assistant Engineer, B N Railway, of congestion of the brain, son of Captain Doughty, R N.

KINAHAN—May 28, at Nowshera, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieut James George Kinahan, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment, aged 20 years and 10 months.

MORROW—May 21, at Balasore, William Henry Morrow, aged 41 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1889.

"THE Karun River as a Trade Route" was the subject of an important paper read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 3rd of May by Major-General Sir R. Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G., R.E. The home papers for the most part ignore or inadequately refer to Sir R. Murdoch Smith's address, as well as to the interesting observations subsequently made by the chairman, Sir Lepel Griffin, Professor Vambery, Mr. George Mackenzie, of Zanzibar fame, and others. This is to be regretted, as the apparent indifference of the Metropolitan Press to a subject of such great commercial and political significance gives some colour to the lamentations poured forth by the distinguished Hungarian visitor on the decline of public spirit and commercial enterprise among Englishmen. The complaint is not well founded, and the presence of a gentleman so prominently associated with the great trading venture on the eastern side of Africa as Mr. Mackenzie showed that Britons are still made of the same stuff as their forefathers. Our countrymen might take a lesson from what Professor Vambery told them; nations are taken very much at their own valuation, and in these days, when our rivals are so much in evidence, it is not well to hide our light under a bushel. Professor Vambery seems flattered when spoken of as half an Englishman: he is really more English than the English. There are few men who know so much about the Shah's dominions as General Murdoch Smith, the former director of the Persian Telegraph Department. What he says is deserving of the closest attention, particularly in Bombay, whose merchants are directly interested in the future of the region of which the Karun is the highway. This city may claim credit for having been among the first of the commercial centres to recognize the value of the Royal decree, and we observe that Sir Murdoch Smith referred in complimentary terms to the communication recently made to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by Mr. Jeewanjee Jamshedjee Mody. That we, in Western India, should have heard with satisfaction of the decision come to with regard to the Karun is only natural. A glance at the map will show how beneficial the opening up of a hitherto undeveloped tract of country, to say nothing of the freer access afforded to some of the most important towns in Persia may prove to the British Empire in general and to Bombay in particular. The city of London is fully alive to the advantages that may be derived from the present disposition of the Shah, and it is certain that our merchants will find it to their advantage to assist in the efforts that are not unlikely to be taken when His Highness visits England very shortly to induce him to grant further facilities for the employment of British energy and capital in making the most of the resources of what, in the words of Sir Murdoch Smith, "ought to be a great and to us a friendly country." This is a matter that might well be considered by the Chambers of Commerce in India, and if any representations are made to the Shah during his stay in London, those whose duty it may be to approach His Majesty would welcome the co-operation of the bodies representative of the commercial community of this country.

The Karun begins at Shushter and joins the Shat-el-Arab, forty miles from the sea. Including its estuary, the river is 177 miles long. There is only one physical obstruction to navigation, namely, at Ahwaz, 56 miles from Shushter, where a low ridge of sandstone rocks causes a fall of eight or ten feet. These rapids, which were examined several years ago at Sir M Smith's request by Major Wells, R.E., form an impassable bar to the navigation. To save the trouble, expense, and delay of a double transhipment—cargoes would have necessarily to be changed at Mohammerah, where the river steamers meet the ocean-going vessels—it is recommended that a short canal be constructed. The length, we are told, need be little over two thousand yards and the average depth not more than twenty feet. Only one lock would be required. But traders may have to wait long before the Persian Government undertake this work, and in the meantime the coolies of the neighbourhood will profit by cargoes having to be carried a few hundred yards. Already a start has been made; as we learned some months since the boats of the well-known Tigris Company have commenced running between Mohammerah and Ahwaz. Sir M. Smith suggests that they should be supplemented by a service of native boats or steam-launches between Ahwaz and Shushter to be worked in connection with the weekly Bombay-Bussorah mail. A postal service and regular means of communication along the Karun would thus be established for which a substantial subvention might very properly be granted by the Imperial or Indian Government. Unfortunately Mr. Goschen was not among Sir M. Smith's hearers, nor did the audience include any one who could be said to represent Sir David Barbour. This is not a propitious time to invite either the Home or the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer to undertake additional burdens, but they will have sooner or later to face the question. It is no exaggeration to say that such a service is indispensable to the organization of a trade route. If the Karun is to be thoroughly utilised, either England or India or both will have to make the required provision. Nothing will be done if the measure be deferred until supplementary operations are undertaken by the Teheran authorities. These operations are not of a trifling character, and as to some of them at all events, the Persian Government may possibly require to know what use we intend to make of the Karun before proceeding further. Here is a list of the things which Sir M. Smith asks for at the hands of the Shah:—(1) Resolute government among the nomadic dwellers of the mountains north and east of Shushter and Dizful, in order to ensure security on the roads leading respectively to Ispahan and to other parts of the central plateau; (2) re-establishment of the telegraph and of the horse-post (chapar); and (3) conversion of the mule track between Shushter and Burujird if not into a carriage at least into a good pack road. These requirements are in addition to the suggested Ahwaz canal referred to above. While Sir M. Smith would like to see immediate action taken in the interests of Persia itself, he is very emphatic in advising that we should not sit still and do nothing until Teheran has done all that is required. "The opening of the Lower Karun to foreign steam navigation," he says, "is not only a patriotic measure on the part of the Shah, with the object of developing the resources and adding to the wealth of his country, but is at the same time an earnest of His Majesty's desire to meet the wishes of such friendly countries as have commercial interests in Persia. Instead, therefore, of simply waiting for further facilities being provided, it is, I think, incumbent on us, whose only free access to the markets of Persia is by way of the Persian Gulf, to do what we can towards utilising the facilities already offered. By this means we shall best encourage the Persian Government to take the further steps which I have already indicated."

One of the most noticeable features of the meeting at the Society of Arts was the hearty manner in which any references to the Shah's feelings towards England were received. Sir M. Smith, who ought to know what he is talking about, accepts the opening of the Karun to British steamers as a proof that the "feeling of suspicion with which our motives and actions were so long regarded is at last yielding to one of confidence in our good faith." Another satisfactory indication is the recent establishment with the Shah's sanction, in Teheran and elsewhere, of branches of two English banks, and the report, confirmed from other sources, that a serious attempt on a large scale, by means of a concession to a great European capitalist, is about to be made towards the development of the mineral resources of the kingdom. Sir M. Smith is very naive, but not altogether unjustified in attributing the improvement visible just now in the feelings of the Persians respecting England to the "last twenty-five years of mutual friendship and good offices in the telegraph department." He carefully abstained from making any allusion to the rivalry of Russia, although some of the speakers who followed him were not equally reticent. Very satisfactory, too, was the testimony borne by Mr. Mackenzie and others who have lived long in Persia as to the sincere friendship entertained by the inhabitants of the country towards any Englishman who endeavours to gain their confidence and esteem. Mr. Benjamin, the former United States Minister in Teheran, in the work on Persia published by Mr. Fisher Unwin to which we have referred recently has described the commercial situation in terms pretty much the same as those employed by Sir M. Smith. "The climate," says Mr. Benjamin, "although warm is healthy; the soil is fertile wherever it is irrigated; and the progressive tendencies of the present dynasty combined with these advantages indicate conditions that promise a renewal of the greatness of Persia when she has emerged from the transitionary period through which she is now passing. The long-continued existence of the Persians as an active and intellectual race offers a strong ground for belief that their country has yet before her a prosperous future."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GOWAN has translated from the Russian a remarkable pamphlet on "The Trans-Caspian Railway, its Meaning and its Future." The pamphlet deals with the Trans-Caspian Railway as only a link in a great railway system, but it does full justice to the unexampled energy with which Russia is now engaged in her sacred mission of diffusing the light of civilization throughout Central Asia. This link in a great system, which is to bring together the three most populous Empires, Russia, China, and India, having together a population of seven hundred millions, is compared advantageously with the Pacific Railway connecting New York with San Francisco, which, after all, connects the States of the North American Federation east of the Rocky Mountains with a population of forty or fifty millions with the Pacific Coast line, which is but sparsely peopled, while General Annenkoff's line joins with an iron hand a hundred millions of the Russian Empire with the peoples of Central Asia, who were "redeemed from immobility, barbarism, and despotism." It is boldly declared that this railway will in the future exercise an extremely beneficial influence on the political condition of Bokhara, Afghanistan, Persia, and India. It is satisfactory to know that this railway is peace, though it so happened that its inception was due to the military necessities which confronted the famous Skobeleff, when preparing to reduce Gokul Tepe. The writer advocates the junction of the Russian railway system with that of British India. The realisation of this grand idea would, in the opinion of J. Y. Vatslik, secure peace between England and Russia, and open out the treasures of India to Europe by the most direct trade route of all. But Russia must be quick about this, the writer points out, for the English Government is actively engaged in pushing its lines into Central Asia, and she is also planning a railway through Asia Minor and Persia to India, and will obtain allies amongst Germans and Jews to counter-work Russia. The writer appears to imagine that the trade of the East will be carried in railway wagons to Europe instead of in steamers, and that it is a question whether the English or the Russians shall make the first through railway from India to Europe. It is true that a railway train can go at four times the speed attainable by a cargo steamer, but the cost of carriage is in the inverse ratio to the speed. The trade importance of railways connecting India with Europe has been discounted considerably by the Suez Canal. The political and strategical value of such costly undertakings constitute their true *primum mobile*, and to this aspect of the question the writer devotes a good deal of attention.

THE Government of India has been led, by representations made in connection with the destruction of the Krishna Shoal and Oyster Reef lights, to consider whether the provincial system of management of light-houses might not be supplemented by an occasional inspection made by an independent official specially acquainted with and skilled in subjects connected with lighting apparatus and has arrived at the conclusion that such an inspection from time to time would be useful; provided that it in no degree interfered with the local systems of management and control which are believed by the Government of India to be efficient. His Excellency in Council wishes that the present system, under which the local Governments arrange for inspections, reliefs, repairs and alterations, control the establishments and are responsible for the administration of the lights, should continue, and that nothing should be done in any way tending to lessen the responsibility of local Governments, but considers that the occasional inspection by an independent expert would be useful to the local authorities for securing increased efficiency, &c., and at the invitation of the Government of India, the Board of Trade in England has nominated, on the recommendation of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, Mr. W. T. Douglas, now employed on light-house work in England, for the purpose of making a general inspection of Indian light-houses in the ensuing cold season. Mr. Douglas will probably arrive in Bombay in October next and commence his duties by inspecting the light-houses in this Presidency, and will then proceed in turn to Madras, Bengal, and Burma, endeavouring to complete the tour of the coasts of India before the monsoon of 1890 sets in. We congratulate the Government of India on this decision, and trust that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following is the latest betting in London on the principal horses for the Derby :—

13 to 8 on Donovan.
11 to 1 against Pioneer.
14 to 1 against Miguel.
14 to 1 against Latreate.
20 to 1 against Morglaye.
20 to 1 against Eldorado.
20 to 1 against Enthusiast.
20 to 1 against Chitabob.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

The Government not being prepared to give any assurances of support to Sir Hecules Robinson's policy at the Cape, His Excellency will retire at the expiration of his leave in August.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Lord Mayor of London has appealed to the public for subscriptions to the extent of £85,000 for the purpose of completing the equipment of the Volunteer force.

RUSSIAN WHEAT CROP.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 1.

A deficiency is expected in the Russian wheat crop.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP,

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

Accounts of the American wheat crop are unfavourable owing to cold and unseasonable weather.

THE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

The desolation caused by the deluge in the Conemaugh Valley, in which Johnstown is situated, is terrible, and populous towns and villages which existed before have entirely vanished.

PRESIDENT CARNOT ON TOUR.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

President Carnot is making an extensive tour in the North of France and dilating everywhere in his speeches on the blessings of peace.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KAZIPETT, JUNE 2.

His Highness the Nizam, who is now encamped at Hanamcondab, to pass the Eed holidays by way of rest from his trying shikaring excursion, held a Grand Durbar this evening in the bungalow of the Subah, situated near Kazipett. The Durbar was altogether a great success, and hundreds of officials, deishmukhs, patils, and zamindars, who were anxious to see their master and ruler, mustered in strong numbers to pay their nuzzers. At 11-40 p.m. His Highness, accompanied by his Aides-de-Camps, appeared in the Durbar Hall. He was so highly pleased with the conduct of affairs in the Khammam District, and particularly with the able management with which the camp of His Highness is loyally guarded and served by our very energetic First Talukdar, Mr. Framjee Jamshedjee, that he has sent word to him in the Durbar itself through one of his Aides-de-Camps, Major Afsur Jung Bahadoor and his companion, Nawab Kadir Uddowlat Bahadoor, that he was graciously pleased to confer upon him the title of Framurz Jung, and that he would send him the title through His Excellency the Minister with an Ahkam. Mr. Framjee is the first Parsee gentleman in the territories of His Highness who has been favoured with the title of Jung, thus reflecting no small amount of credit upon the community to which he has the honour of belonging. His Highness looks very nice in health, and is in very high spirits. Everything went off as merrily as a marriage bell, and thousands of poor people who were waiting outside to have a look at their King were looked smilingly upon by His Hghness at the end of the Durbar. The greatest credit is due to the Subadar, Nawab Azim Yar Jung Bahadur, and all his subordinates for the great energy and perseverance with which they accompany His Highness from camp to camp.

THE EX-AMIR OF KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

The *Pioneer* says :—Sirdar Ayub Khan has gone on a shooting trip into Kashmir.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The earnings of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending the 25th ultimo were Rs. 70,000, about half a lakh over the receipts of the corresponding week last year.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Crosthwaite will probably act as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, when Mr. Mackenzie takes his leave.

FRESH LABOUR LEGISLATION FOR ASSAM.

The fresh labour legislation for Assam will pro- ly be abandoned for some time, owing to Mr patrick's transfer to Hyderabad.

OLD WEATHER CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

Camps of exercise will be held next cold weather cknow, Meerut, Lahore, and Rawal Pindi.

CAPTAIN DURAND.

Durand, accompanied by Dr. Robertson ort of the 20th Punjab Infantry, for Gilgit in the middle of July

A AT GOPALPORE.

RESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

d at Gopalpore yes- ur to-day. During aining luggage it more or less some and endeavours ge, which were

[R A M S.]

TS.

NDON, JUNE 1. achperson arrived

T SAID, JUNE 1. e Hall, homeward is morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 1. Venetia (extra) from noon to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 2. mer Huzara, outward Kurrachee, left here this

HONGKONG, JUNE 1. mpany's s.s. Sutlej left here for o-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 3. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, with China and alian mails, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. yes- ay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	86⅔
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	42

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 29.

There was a time when the Lisbon Ministers thought it desirable to have the salaries of the inspecting staff of the Marmagao Railway on the same footing as the other officials of the railway company. This was, no doubt, calculated to keep up the credit of the Portuguese Government, but the anomaly of the proceeding was made apparent when it was pointed out that the salary paid to the Inspecting Chief Engineer was higher than that of H. E. the Governor-General. To remedy this state of things it was necessary to raise the pay of the Governor-General, and this was done accordingly. But now the turn has come, and we see the income from the railway does not meet the expectations formed of it. The extravagant expenditure on an inspecting staff, whose duties appear to be to collect statistics supplied by the Traffic Department, is felt to be a heavy item, and, as a matter of necessity, the Lisbon Government has been compelled to curtail expenses. There are rumours that the salaries of the staff will be reduced, and perhaps Senhor Mousinho, who has gone to Portugal at the bidding of the Minister, may not return to resume the duties of his post. It is thought to be the intention of the railway company to entrust the management of the line to the Agent of the Southern Maratha Railway.

The appointment of Senhor Vasco Guedes having been notified in the Goa *Boletim*, Senhor Mousinho de Albuquerque has ceased to officiate. The administration was handed over on the 24th instant to the Government Council, composed of the Patriarch Archbishop as president and Judge Ennes, Colonel Britto, and the Chief Secretary, Senhor Albuquerque, as members.

Senhor Caldas Xavier has arrived from Diu to take up the acting appointment of the Chief Inspector of the Marmagao Railway, and the new Delegate to the Advocate-General of Damaun has also come from Portugal.

The death of Dr. Jose Ribeiro, a very intelligent and distinguished professor of the medical school, has caused widespread regret in the country. The public loses in him a man of recognised ability and varied experience, and his want will be deeply felt in serious cases of sickness, in which he was extensively consulted.

It is stated that the suspension of Senhor D. Nuno de Camara, the Governor of Diu, will be cancelled. The result of the investigation against him has not yet been published.

The water-famine is severely felt in Pangim. The *Rigedor* has been entrusted with the collection and distribution of water which work he is performing satisfactorily. It is, however, said that the water thus doled out is not of the purest, and the fever which is prevailing at present is attributed to its unwholesomeness.

His Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa met with a grand reception on his return to Goa. At Margao a large concourse of people met him at the station, and a solemn *Te Deum* was sung in the Margao church. His reception in Pangim had also been very splendid, almost all the authorities—civil, military, and ecclesiastical—turning out to receive him at the bunder.

PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have followed with great interest and attention the animated controversy that has of late been raging through the medium of your influential columns regarding the so-called secession of the Parsees from the Indian Congress; and I beg to offer a few observations upon this most important question of the past and future association of the Parsee community with a movement that has obtained such a perceptible hold on the Parsee mind. It is to me a piece of peculiar amusement and wonder to see the enthusiastic Congresswallas labouring under an almost absurd impression that the Parsees hitherto did sympathise with and materially support the organization in its practical operations; and that now in consequence of the violent condemnations poured upon it from responsible British administrations as well the Anglo-Indian press they are going to secede. There has scarcely been any time when the Parsees as a body joined the movement. There was a sprinkling of Parsee delegates, no doubt, at each of the successive sittings of the Congress, and they represented the opinion, not of their community, but of their respective political bodies, and the Parsee element in such bodies is always meagre and nominal. Mofussil political societies are generally recruited by men of very low calibre and little ballast. Men of high party and sterling virtues there are in mofussil bodies, but they are so few that they rather prove exception than the rule. Parsees of good social and official position have a peculiar disgust for such bodies, and the few that have the honour to be the members of any particular local body often curse the unlucky hour when they first joined it. For their calm and dispassionate judgment is often discountenanced by exasperated hypocrites in whose minds is daily, nay hourly, fostering that self-conceit which is the result of their limited knowledge and their inability to fathom the depths of their ignorance.

Parsee representatives at Congress meetings are decreasing. Hence the present question, "Should the Parsees join the Congress?" cannot be said to be prompted by malice or private spite on the part of individual agitators, as is often hastily concluded by our Hindu writers; but it is the inevitable outcome of the experience obtained in these four or five years of the existence of the Congress.

Saturated with the very loftiest instincts of undisguised loyalty and warm attachment to the British rulers, to whom the Parsee community owes its safety and prosperity, and accepting the term "patriotism" with certain wise limitations, the Parsees, as a body, view with a cold apathetic reserve all political movements aiming at the introduction of sweeping changes in the administrative machinery of a country which possesses a Government constructed after the fullest consideration of popular interests from the points of view of the traditions and historical antecedents of the numerous creeds inhabiting it, with a keen regard at the same time for the progressive tendencies of modern times.

There has cropped up *en masse* a large band of crude thinkers and idle talkers in the administrative actions of the British Government in India. Young school-boys still learning in the school, petty merchants whose commercial transactions do not go beyond the retail sale of bhang, ganja, or coarse country cloth, briefless pleaders yawning in their sulky beds in earnest, but often fruitless, expectation of a client, and semi-somnolent poorly-read school teachers and mehtajis hearing the "lo-we-go" of the boys in the preparatory class and a thousand and one other intellectual pigmies have since the birth of the Congress movement been actually feeding upon their so-called mission of Indian national regeneration. If such a crazy "many" are called upon to assist the talented "few" to work out the political salvation of India, why all this fuss about the necessity of a Fawcett, Bright, or Dadabhai in the British House of Commons. Under such a remarkable state of things, is it, I ask my Hindu brethren, safe and expedient on the part of the persistently practical Parsee, with his eyes always open to realities, to be brought into harmony and reconciliation on the political platform with the ardently speculative Hindu who, with all his singular notions of representative government presumably to act as a panacea for all self-imposed evils, moves in the dreamy land of fancy and theory through the shallow leaven of Western culture—shallow because the leaven has not actually penetrated into the Indian society. The Parsee mind is always magnanimous and broad, and after four years of actual experience obtained by holding themselves aloof from the movement, but watching the proceedings with care and patience, they have found out that they should tenaciously adhere to the policy of strict neutrality inasmuch as they see little gain to them as a community if they at all actively participated in its annual deliberations.

As for the few Parsees who play a prominent part on the Congress stage, it may be said, with all credit to them for their high attainments, conscientious endeavours, and self-abnegation, that they should always continue their co-operation and strive their utmost in behalf of the teeming millions of India. Men like Messrs. Dadabhai, Mehta, and Wachha need not take seriously to heart this natural apathetic tendency of their co-religionists. The Congress has had many Parsee friends both in Bombay and in the mofussil, and the writer of the present article takes no little pride in being an earnest well-wisher of the Congress movement. Even the present element of the Parsees, insignificant as it indeed is in the Congress, is extremely beneficial to the great body for one very great reason. It is already mentioned here that the Parsees are the most loyal people in the country; and if a few Parsee members take part in its deliberations it will go a great way to check the progress of any unguarded flimsy disloyal sentiments which are often extremely rampant in heated discussions on some grave question.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, May 30. H. F. DOCTOR.

NOTES FROM KHANDALLA.

A FAREWELL CONCERT was given by the boys of St. Mary's School at Khandalla on Saturday afternoon in presence of a large audience, nearly all the European visitors now at Khandalla being present. About one hundred and twenty of the pupils of the St. Mary's and St. Xavier's Schools in Bombay proceed in turn to Khandalla for a few weeks during the hot weather, where their studies are varied by out-door games and excursions on foot on the neighbouring ghauts. They have a Cadet Volunteer Corps and an excellent band. During the season the band plays at intervals in public, and has become a popular institution. The concert on Saturday gave evidence of the thoroughness with which the youths have been taught instrumental and vocal music. The Rector, Dr. Fischer, and a large number of the Fathers on duty with the portion of the schools, presided over the concert. Amongst those present were Dr. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, Mr. G. F. Grant, C.S., Colonel and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Uloth, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sleater, Mr. S. R. W. Forrest, Mr. G. W. Roughton, and several Mahomedan and Parsee gentlemen. The following was the programme :—

Prologue.....G. Boland.

Selection	"H M S Pinafore"	(A Sull'van)	Band
Song	"Dear Father, come home"	(J Mosen)	Fr Davern
Duet for Violin & Piano	"Il Trovatore"	(Verdi)	A Raffin and F Raffin
Quartette	"Hunting Chorus"	.....	G Boland, F Davern, O D'Silva, and S Richards
Song	"Let the Angels in"	(H P Dauks)	N Nachary & D Pereira
Song	"Take this message to my mother"	(J Westrop)	P D'Cruz
Valse	"Mello"	(Waldteufel)	G Boland, F Davern, O D'Silva
Song	"Good news from home"	(Gilmore)	Q Quintabi
Duet for Violin & Piano	"Rosellen's Reverie"		..
Song	"The Boys' March"	(T G Watts)	3rd Div Boys
March	"Army and Navy"	(A Warren)	Band

A SHORT FARCE.

Characters.
Officer ..... M Pereira.
Servant ..... P D'Cruz.

Epilogue ..... G Boland.

This evening the Gymkhana sports will take place off the Sakar Phatar Road, and all Khandalla will turn out to see the programme, which contains many attractive features, amongst which figures a confidence race, the reins of each steed being entrusted by the rider to his rival.

There have been repeated thunderstorms and some heavy showers nearly every day in Khandalla during the past week. In Poona the rain has been far heavier, and the rivulets are running about Tallegaum. A big fire in the village of Khandalla on Friday evening and the rain gave timely help to a detachment of soldiers from the barracks in preventing the fire from spreading. Two houses were burned down. Had a clean sweep been made, a village house-man might have done great things for a new Khandalla. The houses now are built higgledy-piggledy and without the slightest regard to the elementary principles of sanitation. A party of officers are here practising signalling from hill to hill night and day. Tigers and panthers are still heard, though, no doubt, the recent battues have established a funk and keep them at a distance.

THE PROPOSED FACTORY LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you hinted in your yesterday's issue that the four days' holiday proposal is to be combatted, and as this proposal is urged by many influential persons, I think it would be better if we look into the question a little more closely. A correspondent in your contemporary recently argued that if the mills are closed for four days in the month, there would be no necessity for the workpeople to absent themselves on ordinary working days, for which they lose one extra day's wages. This presupposes that the mill hands absent themselves and forego one extra day's wages merely to take rest; but really speaking they do so either on account of sickness or for their private convenience. No doubt, the practice, if it prevails, of cutting off one extra day's wages in case of sick and regular persons must be put a stop to. There are two classes of workmen, one of them preferring continued work and better wages, the other preferring little work and indifferent wages, just sufficient to keep body and soul together. Will not the compulsory closing of the mills for four days be disappointing to the former class of workmen, who are decidedly more deserving of encouragement than the latter?

Now, let us look at the question from the point of view of the investing public, whose capital gives employment to thousands of workmen and at whose expense interested persons and sentimentalists wish to be charitable. Taking the valuation of a mill, together with its stock and stores of every description at Rs. 12,00,000, half of which is subscribed and half of which is loaned, and taking the interest of the subscribed capital at 10 per cent. and of the loaned at 6 per cent., the mill pays Rs. 96,000, or 8 per cent. on its whole capital as interest. Add to this Rs. 15,000 which the mill pays per annum for management, wages of book-keeper and clerks, and other employes who are paid a monthly salary. The mill then pays Rs. 1,11,000 every year, whether it is working or closed. If the mill is closed one day, it loses Rs. 304; and if it is closed once in every week, its profit at the end of the year would be less by Rs. 22,192—a sum which even the best managed mill cannot conveniently afford to lose, and which would keep the mill working even in dull times. Thus it will be seen that the compulsory closing of mills for four days in the month will handicap a very flourishing industry and in future might prove prejudicial to the intersts of the very persons for whose supposed welfare such an enactment is proposed.—Yours, &c.,

June 1. BOTH SIDES.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay during the week ending Saturday, the 1st June 1889, on account of the above Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co. ...	500	0
Messrs. Hajee Adam Ismail and Co	500	0
Messrs. Ismail Shaik Tyeb and Co.....	251	0
Mr. Kesowjee Toolseedas.....	301	0
Mr. Premjee Tricumdas	100	0
Mr. Rajcoop Shrikisson	25	0
Mr. Oodeymul Dada	25	0
Mr. Joharimul Mulchund	25	0
Mr. Premsook Nensook.....	25	0
Mr. Guneshdas Thakoordas	25	0
Mr. Guneshdas Nursingdas.....	25	0
Mr. Govindram Jankidas.....	25	0
Mr. Soogunchund Daga.....	25	0
Mr. Lalchund Ramdayal	25	0
Mr. Johareemul Sumeermul	25	0
Mr. Khooshalchund Poonanchund.....	25	0
Mr. Savaram Khooshalchund	25	0
Mr. Guneshlal Sobhagmul	25	0
Mr. Poolchund Gopaldas.....	25	0
Mr. Chandmul Kamickmul	25	0
Mr. Luchmondas Sewdas.....	25	0
Mr. Luchmondas Bhicarchund	25	0
Mr. Heerjeebhoy Dadabhai Allbless	10	0
Mr. Mahomedali Hybutbhai Kaji	300	0
Mr. Panalal Poomanchund	150	0
Mr. Salemahomed Purta	250	0
Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee	201	0
The manager, overseers, clerks, and workmen of Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	131	0
Messrs. Shamjee Ludha and Co.....	500	0
Mr. Ghellabhai Hurridas	350	0
Messrs. Canjee Purbat and Co	300	0
The overseers, clerks, and labourers of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	160	13
Mr. Guneshdas Chetondas	25	0
Mr. Maheshdas Govindram.....	25	0
Mr. Brijwalabdas Chimondas	25	0
Mr. Sadasook Gumbhirchund	25	0
Mr. Buneechund Fukeerchund	25	0
Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub.....	500	0
Mr. Bora Isajee Allibhoy.....	325	0
Messrs. Miyajee Ahmedbhoy and Sons....	250	0
Total.....Rs.	5,629	13
Amount previously acknowledged..... „	1,14,678	2
Grand Total.....Rs.	1,20,307	15

JUSTICES' MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Municipal offices last evening to receive the votes of the Justices of the Peace for the candidates to the three vacant seats in the Municipal Corporation. It was proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Dr. Thomas Blaney, and carried *nem. con.*, that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee should take the chair. It was proposed by Mr. J. Sleater, seconded by Mr. H. W. Barrow, and carried unanimously, that the following gentlemen be appointed scrutineers to examine the voting papers and report the result to the chairman :—Messrs. H. W. Barrow, R. P. Brunton, Ardesir Framjee Moos, Nanabhai R. Ranina, James W. Smith, Rao Saheb Virprasad Tapripursad. The voting of the Justices began at 5 p.m., concluding at 6 o'clock. The results will be declared to-day at 11 o'clock. Captain Walshe and Messrs. E. K. Kote, J. J. Murzban and Anandrao Narayen are the candidates for the vacant seats.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE following appeal from the above Association to "Our Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Donors and Friends," is made by the Rev. E. T. Beatty, the general secretary; and Major Stoney, officiating president :—

After the lapse of another year, we have again to appeal to all our friends and supporters with the view of securing a continuance of the support hitherto so generously given to this Association in furthering the work of temperance in the Army.

Our Army Temperance work is now fairly established as an internal part of the economy of the British Army in India, and we have the clearest evidence year by year of its importance in improving the morale and physique of the soldier, in addition to its most materially affecting the State by adding to the discipline, and efficiency of the Army.

The secretary's report which will be published in June next will, we trust, show that the past official year 1888-89, has been equally successful in its results as compared with previous years.

Our marks of progress, owing in a great measure to the liberal donations received last year, have been as follows :—

(1.) The engagement of a paid agent who assists the Secretary in visiting Regiments and Batteries in India and Burmah; as an ex-soldier, this gentleman has been most useful, and we trust to be able to keep him permanently at this work if our supporters rally round us this year.

(2.) The purchase of a printing press, which enables us to do all our own printing, besides being a legitimate channel through which the funds of our Army Temperance Association may be increased, by taking in other work as it is sent to us. Our *Oa Guard* paper, we hope, this year will be published *weekly* instead of *monthly*.

(3.) The fact that now, that most important trooping depot (Deolali) is occupied by our agent, for whom this year we purpose to build a house and lecture room if funds are forthcoming. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught having accorded us his permission.

We have, therefore, as will be noticed, carried out the programme set before our friends last year, but at the expense of our funds, which are in consequence, considerably crippled. We begin this year with but a few hundreds, which we hope our supporters will make into thousands.

All donations or subscriptions should be made payable to Captain Hayden, Hony. Treasurer, Army Temperance Association, Simla."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Pritchard	Mr W Drake
Mr C J Thomas	Mr A Clough
Capt Masse	Mr J Bateson
Capt A W D Campbell	Major J D Russel
Mr J D Storie	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A K Oliver	Hon T H Stewart
Mr Martindale	Maj W J and Mrs LeBreton
Mr A Alone	Maj T H and Mrs Lloyd
Mr L G Meyrick	Mr Henderson
Col D Dunn	Mr N N Cooper
Mr T A Wilson	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr W L McNay	Capt C de C Hamilton
Mr Johnstone	Capt D M Rhodes
Mr C E Brasier	Mr H Thurman
Col W Aitken	Mr P Farnum
Mr O E Hawes	Dr Rowland
Mr Jas MacLean	Mr F W Shaw

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Oriental, Capt L H Moule, 11th June, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr Togz, Mr D Lumsden, Mr F D Topham, Mr H L Winter, Mr R McCullough, Mr Alex Izat, Mr E Head, Mr G A Ward, Mr A Coates, Mr W Hutton, and Mrs Judd and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E B Francis, Mr Saunders, Mr O M Monks, Mr Pixon, and Mr J E Paul.

Per s.s. Assam, Capt G W F Browne, 18th June, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr E J Marshall.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr T R Wynne, Dr R A S Chard, and Mrs Berry and infant.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt W D Worcester, 25th June, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr D H Allen, and Mr J N A Eaton.

FOR LONDON—Major C Norcott, and Mr R H G Irvine.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt H T Weighell, 2nd July, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C Faxon, Revd E Jermyn, and Mr H B Taylor.

FOR LONDON—Mr J B Powell.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W Longmuir, Mr J E Cooke, and Revd George B Binns.

Per s s Peshawur, Capt F H Moule, 9th July, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G E Howse.

FOR LONDON—Miss Smith, Col Lane, Mr A Bleasley, and Miss Saxby.

THE LINSEED CROP IN BERAR.

THE final report on the linseed crop in Berar, for the season 1888-89, is as follows :—

The total area covered by this crop in the year in question was 304,619 acres against 317,004 acres in 1887-88, being a falling-off of 12,385 acres or 3·9 per cent. This is the net result for the whole province, but taking the districts separately, those of Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur show an increased area under linseed of 12, 29·31, and 55·68 per cent. respectively. In Wun and in the two remaining districts of west Berar, viz., Buldana and Basim, there was a decrease respectively of 14·66, 36·57, and 39·13 per cent. The truth probably is that in a dry year like 1888-89, when the monsoon ended early and the usual Christmas rain was scanty, the soil of the upland districts of Wun, Basim, and Buldana does not retain enough moisture to admit of linseed being safely cultivated.

In the report for the last year, the average outturn per acre was taken as one maund, which, as suggested by the Government, of India was much too low. The annual revenue reports show that the average outturn for the five years ending 1887-88 was two maunds one seer, and as the outturn for 1887-88 was one maund 39 seers, it is probably safe to estimate the outturn for 1888-89 at two maunds per acre. This will yield for the province an estimated gross outturn of 609,238, maunds.

The decrease in the area under linseed cultivation has been followed by a decreased export of the article. In 1887-88, 701,960 maunds were exported against 609,807 maunds in the year under report.

TENDERS for bills and telegraphic transfers on India for Rs. 45,00,000 were received at the Bank on May 17th, when the following allotments were made, viz. :—In bills on Calcutta Rs. 2,47,000, Bombay Rs. 8,07,000, and Madras Rs. 1,98,000, at an average in all three cases of 1s. 4·187d.; and in transfers on Calcutta Rs. 15,98,000, Bombay Rs. 15,50,000, and Madras Rs. 1,00,000, at an average all round of 1s. 4·312d., tenders for bills at 1s. 4 3-16d., and for transfers at 1s. 4 9-32d. receiving about 16 per cent., and above in full. Bills for Rs. 30,000 were afterwards specially sold at 1s. 4¼d., divided equally between Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. Remittances for Rs. 59,60,000 were disposed of last week and produced £402,255, while from April 1 to last night bills and transfers amounting to Rs. 3,07,77,000 were placed and realised £2,080,445.

THE Brussels correspondent of the London *New York Herald* says :—It is rumoured in well-informed circles here that news has been received from Zanzibar expressing the belief that Stanley may be in London within three months from to-day. It is understood that he is making his way down to the east coast of Africa to Zanzibar, where he intends leaving his African followers; then through the Suez Canal straight home.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the company's registered office, No. 71, Church Gate Street, yesterday for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 15th May 1889. Mr. Tribowandass Vurjiwandas was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read, and it was proposed by the chairman and carried unanimously that the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 15th May (already published in these columns) should be confirmed. With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY, LD.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 7, Medows Street, for the purpose of receiving the accounts of the liquidator, Mr. Sitaram Gopinath, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of. The liquidator presided. The report of the liquidator was submitted to the meeting, together with the statements of account.

It was proposed by Mrs. Merwanjee M. Mody and carried unanimously that the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidator thereof be retained by the said liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same upon the dissolution of the company. It was proposed by Dr. Dosabhoy Bazonji and carried unanimously that the account submitted to the meeting and showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of be received and adopted.

The meeting then dissolved.

HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered offices, No. 8 Elphinstone Circle, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy in the chair.

The following report was submitted :—Your directors have now the pleasure to submit the audited accounts of the company for the half-year ending 31st December 1888. The net earnings during this period amounted to Rs. 34,815-10-4; to which add balance brought forward on 1st July 1888, Rs. 127-4-4; total Rs. 34,942-14-8, which the directors have disposed of as follows :—(a) In payment of an ad-interim dividend of Government, Rs. 25 per share already declared by your directors, Government, Rs. 17,500; (b) to be written off depreciation account, Rs. 17,000; (c) balance to be carried forward to next half year's profit and loss account, Rs. 442-14-8; total Rs. 34,942-14-8. The company's property is insured for Government, Rs. 9,00,000, as follows :—Buildings Rs. 2,61,000; machinery Rs. 3,78,000; cotton in mixing yarn and cloth under process, Rs. 31,000; yarn and cloth in bales or bundles, Rs. 70,000; mill stores Rs. 10,000; cotton Rs. 1,50,000; total Government Rs. 9,00,000.

The report having been unanimously adopted, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors of the company for their able management of the concern during the past year.

MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Chabildas Lalobhoy yesterday presided at the fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Maharanee Ice Company, held at the registered offices, Armenian Lane. The following report was presented :—Your directors feel great pleasure in submitting the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1889. The business done by the company during the year was very satisfactory. Notwithstanding that the price of coal continually kept high throughout the year, the profits of the company amounted to over 13 per cent. on the paid-up capital after paying interest on debentures and all working and other expenses. This profit has almost cleared off the amount which stood to the debit of the profit and loss account in the previous year. The favourable result of the working enabled your directors to reduce the debenture loan by Rs. 5,000 up to the end of the year. A further reduction to the same extent was made on 15th April last, and your directers could also have made a still further reduction of Rs. 10,000, but they thought it advisable to postpone it for the present. Your directors are also glad to state that during the year under report the dispute with the machinists was amicably settled and the sum of Rs. 4,000 received by the company in full settlement of all claims, which sum, as will be seen from the statement, has been kept in a separate account called the depreciation and renewal fund account. The working of the factory during the year was satisfactory. The ice cans as they get old begin to leak, and to remedy this evil your directors have already purchased steel sheets to prepare spare cans. They are also thinking of buying a new boiler and of making some other alterations in the machinery with the view of economising the working expenses. Looking at the satisfactory result of this year, the directors need hardly say that the prospects of the company have materially improved and that the shareholders may now fairly expect a return in the shape of good dividends in future. The building and machinery have been insured for the sum of Rs. 2,22,000.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said he had to congratulate shareholders on the success of the company. They had already been informed in the report, of the favourable results of the year, and he therefore had very little to add to what had been therein stated. He pointed out that although there were at the present time four ice companies in Bombay, the demand for ice had increased so that all the four concerns were, be believed, making a profit in addition to giving the general public a cheap and plentiful supply of the commodity in question. The accounts of the company submitted to the meeting were, as the shareholder knew, made up to the 31st March, but during the two following months, April and May, he was glad to say that the business had been very satisfactory, and he hoped when they met next year that the directors would be able to place before them a still more satisfactory report.

The report having been adopted, the appointment of Mr. J. Morris as an additional director was confirmed. The retiring directors, Messrs. B. R. Mody and Fazulbhoy Visram, were re-elected, and Mr. Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee was appointed the company's auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 100. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

TRAIN DELAYED BY A STORM.

THE train which was due at Poona on Saturday last at 7·15 p.m. from Wather on the S. M. R. line did not arrive till Sunday morning at 4-45 a.m., says the *Poona Observer*. It started from Wather at 3 p.m. in the afternoon with a large number of passengers returning from Mahableshwar. When half-way between Walla and Jeejoorie stations, a heavy storm caught it, but luckily the driver of the train took precautionary measures and stopped the train for about an hour on the road. After the storm had passed over, heavy rain fell, accompanied by thunder and lighting. In the meanwhile half of the train was first taken to Jeejoorie, and the engine then returned to bring up the other half of the train which was brought to Jeejoorie. At that station it was reported that some of the permanent-way had been washed away by the heavy fall of rain, and the train was kept at a stand-still. Mr. Lindsay, District Engineer, accompanied by some of the railway staff, proceeded to the spot where a portion of the line had been washed away, and by their energetic labour the road was repaired, and the train proceeded to Poona, where it arrived, as before stated, at 4-45 a.m. In consequence of the break in the line the Poona train which left on Saturday afternoon for Belgaum and Dharwar, was also detained on the road. The train that left Wather on Saturday evening did not arrive at Poona until 8 a.m. on Sunday morning. The train which was detained between the Walla and Jeejoorie stations had no lights to the carriages, and consequently the passengers were in no small alarm, but we are glad to state that no passengers suffered any other inconvenience than that of being detained.

MUCH excitement has been created at Bala, Merionethshire, by an extraordinary accident which happened on the Berwyn Mountains. Mr. Ishmael Roberts, engineer at the Liverpool Waterworks, Vyrnwy, was driving over the range from Llanwddyn to Bala, and on reaching Rhiw-Hirnant, the driver was seized with a fit and fell off the box. The horses ran over an awful precipice, 200 feet deep, and were killed, the carriage being smashed to atoms. Fortunately, Mr. Roberts had leaped from the carriage before the horses reached the ravine. The driver was discovered alive on the mountain on Sunday night.

THE marriage of the Duke of Portland with Miss Dallas-Yorke will take place at St. George's, Hanover Square, in the second week of this month.

THE BOMBAY WHEAT CROP.

THE final report on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the season 1888-89 is as follows :—

The details are generally brought up to 5th May 1889. The latest reports show the area sown at 2,970,000 acres, or 2·4 per cent. less than last year, but nearly 2 per cent. above the average of 4 years ending 1887-88. From the appended statement it will be seen that the Gujarat and Deccan show decreases below last year by 29 and 7 per cent. respectively, while the Karnatak and Sind and the Gujarat and Southern Mahratta Country States show increases of 5, 9, 13, and 6 per cent. respectively. The decrease was due to want of timely and sufficient sowing rain, and the increase partly to the exigencies of rotation crops, and partly to sowing of lands that lay fallow owing to the deficiency of early rain. The increase in Native States, particularly of Gujarat, is due chiefly to incorrect returns. The increase is not wholly real.

In Sind the increase was due to timely and seasonable flooding of the Indus, and to more land being brought under cultivation.

Including the Native States, the yield of which has been calculated on the same valuation for the neighbouring British districts, the estimated outturn is 588,472 tons as against 562,475 tons (exclusive of Sind) last year, except the Gujarat States, which show an increase over last year. The decrease in the gross outturn is general, notably in the Deccan, which gives only one-third of its last year's produce.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

In Gujarat, both in the British districts and in the Native States, the kharif season began late, and ended by a drought lasting nearly two months. The November rain, which gave hope of a better season for rabi crops, was not heavy enough to make up the previous deficiency. Thus both the seasons were unfavourable, and the supply of food grains, except in parts of the Kaira District, where, it is reported, fair, is below the average.

In the Deccan, with its jaghirs (

crops, except maize, suffered considerably. Maize was estimated to yield 11 annas, and the yield of the other crops was estimated to range between 3 and 6 annas.

DECCAN.

Khandesh.—Area about 17 per cent. below that of the last year, but nearly equal to the average. The decrease is general. The September rain was sufficient for rabi sowings in the west, but hardly any in the east. In October rain was seasonable in the south and in the centre, but elsewhere was very light. Seed was sown where any moisture was available in anticipation of further rain; but rain failed, and the seed either did not germinate freely, or the seedlings died for want of moisture. In places wells dried up, and the irrigated crop suffered. The necessary cold was also a sent. The season was on the whole bad, and the yield was estimated at 5 annas. In places the crop was so poor that it was fed to cattle, and in places it returned the seed only.

For the kharif crops the season was late, and sowings were retarded in many parts of East Khandesh to the end of July. Crops withered in several parts, particularly in Dhulia, Pimpalner, Chalisgaon, Pachora, and Sauda, where rain was particularly deficient. Jowari yielded from 4 to 10, bajri from 6 to 15, and other crops from 5 to 8 annas.

Nasik.—Area nearly equal to that of the last year, and about 25 per cent. more than the average. Though the sowing rain was not seasonable much of the bajri land, which remained unsown on account of deficient sowing rain for bajri, was sown with wheat with a hope to get some crop. Though it was preceded by light showers, the October break was injuriously long, and the deficiency was not made up by the November rain. The crop was considerably damaged and was in places totally destroyed. Though it was slightly better than in Khandesh, the dry crop was bad, yielding only 7 annas. The irrigated variety was on the whole a fair crop, yielding about 15 annas.

The kharif season commenced favourably in the west, but rain was deficient in the east and either retarded sowings or withered young seedlings. Rain at last came in September, but did not much improve the crop. Bajri, the staple crop of the district, yielded from 3 to 10 annas, rice was middling, and the other crops not much better.

Ahmednagar.—As in Nasik, the area is above the average though not much, but slightly, below that of the last year. Here, too, the decrease would have been considerable had not the unsown kharif land been brought under wheat. Though it followed the long break in October benefiting to a certain extent, the standing crop and inducing further sowings, the November rain did not afford sufficient moisture and the crop withered. The crop was further injured by cloudy weather. In Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner, and Sheogaon which contain about 65 per cent. of the total dry crop area of the district, the dry crop yield varies from 3 to 5 annas; elsewhere it is better, and ranges between 8 and 15 annas. Except in Nagar where it was good, the irrigated variety yield was fair, ranging between 8 and 15 annas.

Rain for kharif sowing was good, but in July and August it was light and deficient, and the crops withered. The September rain was opportune, and did some good to the standing crops. Bajri yielded below 6 annas and jowari between 5 and 10 annas.

Poona.—As elsewhere in the Deccan, the area is above the average and below that of the last year, and the decrease is due to insufficient moisture at the time of sowing. The October and November rain benefited the crop, and, except in Bhimthadi, where the dry crop almost failed, the yield is reported to be fair, and ranges between 10 and 15 annas.

The kharif season was good in the north and in the west, but July and August rain was most deficient in the east, where crops withered, and in places almost lost. The September rain was seasonable, and it partially improved the prospects in the east. Bajri yielded about 8 and jowari 3 annas and rice was middling.

Satara.—Area almost unchanged. Though heavy rain after sowing in the west, and rust in places injured the crop, it was on the whole fair, the average yield of the dry variety being 9 annas and that of the irrigated variety 13 annas.

The kharif season was fair in the west and indifferent in the east and the crops on the whole yielded below the average.

Sholapur.—Area both below that of the last year and the average. The irrigated area is larger than the dry crop area and the decrease is due to want of sufficient moisture for sowing. The November rain partially relieved the withering crop. The dry crop yield was estimated at 7 annas, and that of the irrigated variety between 12 and 15 annas.

For the kharif crops the July and August rain was deficient throughout; and though the September rain gave partial relief bajri almost failed, rice yielded 5 to 10 annas and jowari from 7 to 12 annas. The yield of other crops was very low.

KARNATAK.

Belgaum.—Area considerably increased. Last years good prices and the lateness of early rain for kharif sowings, as well as the exigencies of rotation, have enlarged the area. The early promises of a good crop have failed. The heavy late rain either immediately followed sowings or injuriously retarded them. The crop was further damaged by rust caused by westerly wind and by blight. In Athni it yielded only 4 annas, and elsewhere 10 annas.

The kharif rain in south and west was favourable, and rice fared well. But in the north and east the fall was irregular and deficient, and crop withered, particularly in Gokak, Athni, and Chikori. The September rain was beneficial, but proved excessive in Belgaum and Sampgaon. Rain in October was again deficient, and damaged the standing crops. Rice yielded 15 annas, bajri 5, jowari 6, and gram 8 annas; the other crops were poorer.

Bijapur.—As in Belgaum, the area shows a considerable increase, and is due to the same causes. Sowing rain was, however, insufficient, and the crop suffered from want of moisture and westerly wind. In Hungund it also suffered from excessive rain. The yield is estimated at 7 annas.

The kharif season commenced favourably, but did not continue so particularly in the east, where the crops withered. Bajri and jowari yielded 9 annas, rice 6, and gram 10 annas.

Dharwar.—As elsewhere in the Karnatak, the area has increased though slightly. The crop suffered from deficient rain at seed time, and excessive rain afterwards. It was also injured by cloudy weather and blight. The yield has been estimated at 15 annas in Hubli and 10 annas elsewhere.

The kharif rain was sufficient and seasonable in the west, but quite reverse in north and east. Rice estimated to yield at 15 annas, jowari 10, and other crops from 5 to 10 annas.

SIND.

Karachi.—There is a considerable decrease in area, which was due to low inundation and scanty winter rain. The crop, however, is good, and the yield is estimated at 17 annas.

Hyderabad.—The considerable decrease in this district is due to insufficient supply of water in canals and wells. Rain weather were favourable, and the yield is estimated at 15 annas.

Shikarpur.—The area, which is almost equally divided between dry and irrigated crops has considerably increased. The Collector ascribes the increase to "more favourable spill of the Indus attributable to the set of the stream." Rain in January benefited the crop, but further rain and westerly wind caused slight injury in places. The yield is estimated at 15 annas for the dry crop and 17 annas for the irrigated variety. For other crops the water-supply was late and inadequate, jowari yielded 14 annas, bajri 15 and rice 11 annas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—The increase in area is due to flow of water in canals to the end of October, and steady continuous inundation of the Indus, which irrigated larger area. The crop is estimated at 18 annas. Jowari was unusually fine this year.

Thar and Parker.—Whole of the area is under irrigated variety, and the increase in area is due to more new land having been brought under cultivation, and not to the substitution of wheat for other crops. The yield is estimated at 15 annas.

NATIVE STATES.

GUJARAT.

Baroda.—Nearly nine-tenths of the area is under the irrigated variety. Insufficiency of rain at seed time slightly reduced the area; and the season on the whole was not favourable. The dry crop yielded 7 annas and the irrigated 9 annas. Owing to scanty and unseasonable rain all the food crops, and particularly rice, suffered, and yielded below the average.

Kathiawar.—There is a very large increase in area over that of the last year. Nearly two-thirds of the area is under the irrigated variety. The decrease in Halar is more than counterbalanced by the abnormal increase in Jhalawad where the area is mostly confined to dry crop. In Halar the want of late rain was felt, while in Jhalawad the November rain induced cultivators to put under wheat all the land which had been prepared for kharif crops, but which had remained unsown for want of rain. The crop is reported to be good in Jhalawad and fair elsewhere and the yield is estimated at 16 annas for dry crop and 17 annas for the irrigated variety.

Rain was deficient, particularly in the early monsoon, which prevented sowing of rice in places and considerably reduced the outturn of all crops. Bajri and jowari, the staple food grains of the province, yielded about 6 annas.

Kutch.—Area about 36 per cent. over that of the last year, and nearly double the average. Most of the area is under the irrigated variety. The rain for kharif corps was not seasonable, and all that area which would have been sown with cotton, &c., was sown with wheat. The yield has been estimated at 15 annas. The kharif season was unfavourable, and the crops below the average.

Other States.—The large increase over that of the last year is due to the fact that, owing to good November rain, the wheat area in Radhanpur, which had sunk very low last year, came up to the average. Want of sowing rain and moisture have reduced the areas in Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha. The yield is estimated at 14 annas for dry crop, and 15 annas for irrigated variety.

The kharif season, as in the neighbouring British Districts, was not favourable and the yield was below the average except in Rewa Kantha where bajri, jowari, and tur (cajanus indicus) were above the average.

DECCAN.

Satara Jaghirs.—As in most of the Deccan districts, the area is below that of the last year but above the average. The season was late and the crop injured in places by rust and blight. The yield is estimated at 9 and 11 annas respectively for dry and irrigated crops. The kharif crops yielded very low.

Akalkot.—Area not much changed. Season was unfavourable and the yield low. Other crops very poor.

KARNATAK.

Kolhapur.—There is an increase in area. The plants were, however, sickly, and the yield estimated below 12 annas. The other food crops generally below the average.

Other South Mahratta Country States.—As in the Karnatak Districts the area is both above that of the last year and average. The increase is due partly to rotation and partly to using the cotton lands that remained unsown for want of rain. Unfavourable winds injured the crops and reduced the outturn. The yield is estimated at 9 and 11 annas respectively for dry and irrigated crop.

SIND.

Khairpur.—The decrease in area is due to insufficient flooding. The crops were injured by unfavourable winds and the outturn has been reduced to 11 and 12 annas respectively in dry and irrigated crops.

THE WHEAT CROP IN BERAR.

THE final report on the wheat crop in Berar for the season 1888-89, is as follows:—

The total area under wheat was 942,391 acres against 1,052,918 acres in 1887-88, being a diminution of 10·5 per cent. But compared with the average area under wheat for the five years ending 1887-88, which was 916,910 acres, the acreage of the year under report shows an increase of 25,481 acres, or nearly 2·78 per cent.

In the reports of the two last preceding years the average outturn per acre was taken at 4 maunds. For the purpose of this report the average outturn has been taken of the five years ending with 1887-88, as ascertained by actual measurement of selected fields. This outturn is 4 maunds 20 seers per acre, which, if applied to the acreage under wheat for 1888-89, yields an estimated gross outturn for the province of 4,240,760 maunds. Compared with the estimated otturn of 4,541,738 maunds for 1887-88, as shown in Statement C of the Revenue Report for that year; the result is a decrease of 300,978 maunds or 6·6 per cent. If, however, the forecast for 1888-89, *viz.*, 4,240,760 maunds is compared with the average estimated outturn of the five previous years, *viz.*, 4,157,595 maunds as obtained from the annual revenue reports of the province for that period, the result is an increase of 83,165 maunds or about 2 per cent.

The wheat crop for the year 1888-89 may, therefore, be regarded as a good average crop, and the small values, ranging from 9 to 13 annas, assigned to the crop by the Deputy Commissioners are obviously the result of a comparison with the exceptionally large crop of the previous year. The reports of the Deputy Commissioners further show that the crop would have been a much better one, if there had been a more abundant rainfall.

There has been a considerable diminution in the export of wheat as will be seen from the figures for the last two years which are as follows:—

EXPORT BY RAIL.

1886-87, 2,060,411 maunds; 1887-88 1,262,797 maunds.

The reports show a decrease of 110,527 acres under wheat and of 12,385 acres under linseed, and it has not been adequately explained by Deputy Commissioners what other crops have been sown in the areas in place of wheat and linseed; a further report on this point will be submitted.

BENGAL.

SUICIDE OF A STATION MASTER.—Mr. Hughes, the station master who poisoned himself a few days ago in a hotel, wrote two letters to the Commissioner of Police before committing suicide there. These letters are now published, and show that the motive for the act was wrongful dismissal from the service of the E. B. S. Railway owing to an alleged false charge brought against him by a booking clerk, of misappropriating railway monies, which resulted in his dismissal. The railway authorities, and this baboo in particular, he solemnly warns to mend their ways, and thinks the Company should defray his funeral expenses. He also asks the Commissioner of Police to communicate with his grand-mother, Mrs. Snuggs, of Cawnpore.

ACTION AGAINST A HINDU HIGHPRIEST.—On Thursday last at the Calcutta High Court, Mr. Monmohun Ghose, barrister, applied to Justices Beverley and Trevelyan for a rule calling on the Deputy Magistrate in Nattore to show cause why his order sanctioning the prosecution of his clients, the petitioners, should not be set aside. His clients were the Mohunt of Tarkeswur, and others, who are accused of bringing a false charge against Girish Chunder Mookerjee. This man, it was alleged, had a very pretty wife, and the Mohunt, who has already served three years in jail for adultery, wanted to get hold of her, and through the aid of an aged female, and promises of a large sum of money, effected his object. Girish Chunder having his suspicions roused, sent his wife away, and the Mohunt, fearing he might prove troublesome is said to have instituted a false charge against him of the theft of certain ornaments. After several postponements the case came on for hearing before the Deputy Magistrate of Nattore, when the accused Girish Chunder disclosed this remarkable story. The magistrate thereupon sent for his wife, examined her, and, after recording her statement, which supported the evidence tendered by her husband, and added that she was *enciente* by the Mohunt, the magistrate dismissed Girish Chunder, who immediately brought a suit against the Mohunt for false and malicious prosecution. Against these proceedings Mr. Monmohun Ghose appealed. The Court issued a rule, and directed all proceedings to be stayed in the meantime.

MADRAS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.—News has reached Pondicherry to the effect that Monsieur Nouett, late Governer of New Caledonia, and formerly Director of the Interior at Saigon, has been appointed Governor of the French Establishments in India, in succession to Monsieur Piquet, who has been appointed to Saigon as Governor-General of French Indo-China. Monsieur Nouett was appointed to succeed Monsieur Manes in the early part of last year, but his services were otherwise required by the Ministry in France in connection with the dispute between the Australians and the French Republic regarding the convict settlement of New Caledonia, and which affair Monsieur Nouett is said to have been mainly instrumental in bringing to a happy and satisfactory conclusion.—*Mail.*

PARIS is very full, so the hotel-keepers say, and intending visitors will ask if it is very dear. Careful inquiry shows that, while here and there an hotel-keeper has increased his charges 50 per cent., the rise generally has been from 25 to 30 per cent. Even at places where the humble "bock" could in old days be obtained for 30 centimes, it is now 40; and an increase in price in the same proportion is observable in many other things. The parts of Paris where the shopkeepers have put up their prices are of course those most frequented by English visitors, the streets near the chief boulevards and the principal hotels. In outlying streets you can still shop at fair prices; while things do not seem to be much dearer at the big "magazines" which lay themselves out to attract customers by what are supposed to be bargains. It has been too cold to sit out much in the open air until quite lately; but now the cafes-chantants are well patronised.

THE undermentioned names were on the list of those called to the bar on the 15th ult., Lincoln's Inn:—Kasinath Parshram Gadgil. Middle Temple:—Mirza Mohammed Kazim Hosain and Pandit Srilal of Calcutta University.

WHEAT AND LINSEED IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE final report on the wheat and linseed crops in the Central Provinces for the season 1888-89 is as follows:—

As noticed last year, the statistics of area can only be accepted as approximations, as the patwaris in all the districts, where not engaged in the settlement survey operations, have been undergoing the preparatory instruction in surveying and have had little or no time to prepare the ordinary crop returns.

The figures for the *areas under wheat* show a large decrease from the areas of the previous year. The total decrease in fact amounts to 869,934 acres, or rather over 18 per cent. With two trifling exceptions (*viz.*, in the districts of Chanda and Balaghat,) this contraction in wheat cultivation is common to all the districts and is most specially noticeable in the large wheat-producing districts of Jabalpur and Narsinghpur.

The cause of this enormous contraction has been already fully adverted to in previous reports. There was practically no rain throughout the whole month of October last, and consequently in Chhattisgarh and the Jabalpur and Narbada Divisions, where the cultivators delayed sowings, hoping against hope that rain would fall, large areas remained fallow. In the Nagpur Division the same mistake was not made, and hence the area under wheat in this division is really not much below the average.

The general decrease is all the more marked, as in the previous year an unusually large area had been sown with wheat.

The same cause affected the linseed cultivation, though not quite to the same extent. For though the decrease amounts to 142,662 acres or 18 per cent. (the same decrease as is shown in wheat), it must be borne in mind that repeated bad harvests have reduced the profits of linseed cultivation, which has been declining for some time past. A more marked contraction was to be expected, and that this was not the case is due to the fact that linseed does not require so much moisture as wheat.

Indeed, in some districts the area under linseed has slightly increased, and it is reported that in many instances linseed was sown on land usually devoted to wheat.

The anna outturns of wheat are but little different from those estimated in the last forecast. The average for the whole provinces is about 9 annas.

The lowest outturns of 6 and 7 annas are reported from the districts of the Narbada Valley, the highest from Wardha and Nagpur; in fact, but for the early setting in of the hot winds, the wheat in these two latter districts would probably have been a full average crop.

All things considered, however, the harvest has been a better one than was anticipated, when the cold weather rains so completely failed.

The final estimates of the linseed crop are slightly below those of the last forecast. As in the cases of wheat, the districts which seem to have suffered most were Narsingpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar. In Sangor and Jabalpur a very fair crop indeed is reported; also in Wardha and Nagpur. There was no rust at all anywhere, and bumper crops would have been raised but for high winds and cloudy weather in February and March. In Chhattisgarh, where linseed cultivation is greatly declining, the outturns were poor.

The average of the whole province would be fairly stated as from 8 to 9 annas.

To turn to other food grains, the lighter rainfall of the past season resulted in the juari crops being very good on the whole, though, of course, rice suffered proportionately. Gram in most districts was up to the average, and in some parts was exceptionally good. It is, however, not grown to any very large extent in the southern districts.

STOCKS.

No statistics regarding stocks of food grains are available. There is, however, no reason for supposing that there is a scarcity of food grains, to judge both from the prevailing prices and from the figures of the export and import traffic.

PRICES.

The prices of wheat and other food grains for the past four years are compared below. As was the case last year, the figures are based on the returns submitted to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, from the municipal towns of Jabalpur, Harda, Nagpur and Raipur, which may be said to fairly represent all parts of the provinces.

Average price per maund.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat (Pisi) ...	1 14 7	2 5 2	2 7 1	2 7 4
Ditto cheapest kind.	1 10 6	1 15 0	2 3 3	2 3 9
Rice ditto ditto...	2 7 4	2 10 7	2 11 5	2 13 1
Gram ...	1 10 0	1 13 9	2 1 1	2 2 3
Juari ...	1 9 9	1 13 8	2 1 3	2 5 10
Kodon ...	0 15 8	1 8 1	1 8 3	1 9 2

These prices are arrived at by taking the average of the prices ruling in the months of May, August, October and January. The prices of October and January last are, therefore, the only ones which could have been in any way influenced by the prospects of the current wheat harvest. The tendency of the prices of all food grains to rise has therefore maintained itself. The rise has not been by leaps and bounds, but steady and gradual; and it would seem that the character of various harvests has had very little to do with it. Prices are very little lower harvest time, and while good season has not lowered them, a bad season has not specially accelerated their rise.

EXPORTS.

Last year the question of the effect of exports upon prices, and *vice versa*, was discussed at some length. The Director was, however, unable to come to any very clear conclusions on the subject, and it does not seem necessary to go into the matter again in any detail. It will suffice to make a comparison of the exports of wheat since the final forecast of last year.

As might be expected, last year's plentiful harvest was followed by exports of wheat, the largest on record during the June and September quarters. There is, however, a subsequent falling off noticeable from the time that the prospects of the current wheat crops were less favourable. This falling off, however, is confined to the northern districts; the exports from the Nagpur Division maintaining a high figure during the last quarter of 1888.

The total exports of the whole provinces during the last four years, shown in lakhs of maunds, have been as follows:—1885-86, 69·5; 1886-87, 75·9; 1887-88, 77·6; 1888-89, 99·2.

The increase in wheat exports has thus been very great; in fact in the last few years they have gone up 42 per cent. During the same period the rise of prices is as follows:—

Pisi wheat, the kind which is most exported, 28 per cent.; wheat of the cheapest kind, 34 per cent.; rice of the cheapest kind, 14 per cent.; gram, 27 per cent.; juari, 46 per cent.; kodon, 60 per cent.

The two grains, thus, which are chiefly consumed by the poorest classes have risen most, and these are, moreover, the grains which are least exported.

The areas under these grains have somewhat contracted latterly, and this may have influenced their prices; but the rise is altogether out of proportion to the contraction. Generally speaking, therefore, the rise of prices in wheat and other food grains cannot be satisfactorily explained either by expansion or contraction of cultivation, or by the growth or decrease of the export traffic.

EXTENSION OF AREA UNDER WHEAT.

On the question of the extent to which wheat is displacing other grains, there is nothing to add to the remarks contained in last year's final forecast.

The current year has, from well-explained causes, seen a contraction of wheat cultivation, and the present is not, therefore, an occasion on which its general expansion during the past years calls for any discussion.

AREAS AND OUT-TURN.

Statement showing the areas under Wheat and Linseed in each District of the Central Provinces during the Rabi season of 1889, with the estimated outturn in annas per rupee.

Names of Districts	Wheat. Area of current season.	Wheat. Estimated outturn in annas per rupee.	Linseed. Area of current season.	Linseed. Estimated outturn in annas per rupee.
Saugor ...	567,369	12	30,880	16
Damoh ...	208,252	8	31,422	9
Jabalpur ...	371,598	12	38,520	14
Mandla ...	54,374	8	5,444	6
Seoni ...	248,580	9	12,100	8
Narsingpur ...	156,439	6	6,431	3
Hoshangabad ...	641,779	7	15,753	6
Nimar ...	32,483	6	2,420	4
Betul ...	159,745	9	5,125	9
Chindwara ...	133,479	8	7,309	8
Wardha ...	291,012	12	118,036	16
Nagpur ...	436,595	12	104,789	14
Chanda ...	103,602	10	55,784	10
Bhandara ...	131,893	9	53,565	7
Balaghat ...	28,062	12	17,000	8
Raipur ...	189,000	8	101,020	4
Bilaspur ...	112,000	9	6,424	7
Total ...	3,866,262	...	612,022	...

NEW MISSIONARY POLICY FOR INDIA.

A FRIEND of Missions, in the *Methodist Times*, concludes what he has to say on the above subject with the following replies to criticisms which have been offered on his articles:—

It is necessary, in commencing a reply to the many criticisms which have been made upon the new missionary policy recently advocated in these columns, once more to reiterate what was asserted throughout the articles with almost wearisome iteration that I was attacking not the policy of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in particular but the general character of Protestant Mission policy in India. In consequence of the nature of the replies which have appeared it will, however, be necessary now to deal specifically with the policy of our own society. I must also repudiate Mr. Olver's innuendo that I have made any "accusations against brethren in India." I stated clearly that "the responsibility for the existing state of affairs does not rest upon the present generation of missionaries at all." The defenders of the *status quo* have manifested a remarkable divergence of opinion on some points, and as was the case when Gideon attacked the army of Midian, "and the Lord set every man's sword against his fellow," these able writers have mutually destroyed each other's arguments. The Rev. R. Stephenson accuses me of audacity and dogmatism, and indignantly denies my assertion that Dr. Duff revolutionised the policy of the missionary societies generally, or that he ever attempted or wished to do so. The Rev. J. Hutcheon, on the other hand, agrees with me when he asserts that Dr. Duff "opened the flood-gates of Western knowledge to India," and "raised the missionary character, work, motives, and aims, to their proper (?) position." Leaving these two brothers-in-arms to reconcile their different statements, I fall back upon the words of Dr. George Smith, C.I.E., the friend and biographer of Dr. Duff, and the secretary of the Scotch Free Church Missionary Society.

He tells us that Dr. Duff decided, after six weeks' investigation, when he was twenty-four years of age, "that the method of his operations must be different from that of all his predecessors."

Mr. William Ballantyne, M.A., has recently published a short life of Dr. Duff for the Religious Tract Society, in which he says, speaking of the higher education question:—"It was painful to Duff to find himself standing almost entirely alone on this point. But having taken up his position. . . . he resolved to abide by it."

WHAT WE SPEND IN EDUCATION.

The next point which some of my critics assert is that I have conveyed a wrong impression as to the amount of attention given by our own society to education. Mr. Banks says that "education has never filled anything but a subordinate place in our Church." Let us see how this statement harmonises with the official figures for the three districts—Mysore, Madras, and Negapatam. The figures are as follows:—Total grants for 1888.—Madras, £3,281-4-1; Negapatam, £4,255-19-1; Mysore, £6,045-12-1;—total £18,582-15-3. Grants for schools, 1888.—Madras, £912-4-3; Negapatam, £531-1-1; Mysore, £1,317-18-6. Cost of educational missionaries, £2,094-3-9; grant to Christian College, £300-0-0;—total £5,155-7-7.

Even Mr. Banks, with these figures before him, will scarcely maintain that education fills only a subordinate place in these districts. £5,100 out of £13,500 is a large proportion, and the question of its expenditure is a vital one to the success of our missions. Mr. Olver asserts that "there is much misapprehension as to the amount of money spent on what is called higher education in India." I entirely agree with Mr. Olver in that statement. I will now endeavour, by a clear financial statement, to remove some of this "misapprehension" from Mr. Olver's mind and the minds of his readers. The following are the official figures giving the cost of our seven colleges or high schools:—

—	Pupils in the 1st B.A. Classes.	Pupils in the Matriculation Classes.	Whole Schools.	Committee's Grant to School.	Cost of Minister.	Total Cost.
Madras—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Royapettah (Coll.) ...	22	26	335	220 18 7	365 10 8	586 9 3
St. Thomas' Mt. (H.S.) ...		12	140	25 7 7	336 11 5	361 19 0
Madurantiacam (H.S.) ...		15	87	113 10 0	326 1 5	441 11 5
Negapatam—						
Negapatam (Coll.) ...	36	35	234	13 11 9	347 13 6	361 5 3
Manargudi (H.S.) ...		90	162	80 13 9	175 18 6	256 12 3
Mysore—						
Bangalore (H.S.) ...		101	573	100 0 0	320 4 0	420 4 0
Mysore (H.S.) ...		80	475	100 0 0	222 4 3	322 4 3
Total ...	58	362	2,056	659 1 8	2,094 3 9	2,753 5 5

Mr. Olver apparently arrives at the amount £550 by the following extraordinary Rule of Three sum:—2,056 pupils in the whole of the schools cost £2,753 5s. 5d., therefore 420 pupils will cost 420/2056 of the whole amount—*viz.*, £550. Supposing Dr. Moulton had an ordinary day-school attached to the Leys School at Cambridge, and the day-school had 1,000 scholars and the Leys School 200, and the total expenditure of the two schools was £12,000; it would be an exactly parallel argument if Dr. Moulton said the 200 boys in the Leys School only cost £2,000 and the 1,000 boys in the day-school cost £10,000, the probability being that the transposition of the figures would more nearly represent the truth. I should scarcely have considered it necessary to inform any one that it is more expensive to train University undergraduates than it is to teach the alphabet. The truth is that £2,000 would be much nearer the cost of higher education in these colleges and schools than £550, and even this amount would not include the £300 grant to the Christian College. Nine-tenths of the time spent by the English missionaries over school and college work is devoted to teaching the Matriculation and First Arts classes. Perhaps the following simple calculation will bring home to English readers the real position which education takes in our present South Indian methods:—

In 1888 there were twenty-seven missionaries in the three South Indian districts. Nine of these were engaged in higher education. It is true that one of them was chairman of a district, and others had circuit duties; but no one would deny that Dr. Rigg, the chairman on the Second London District, and Mr. Bowden, the chairman of the Bath District, are rightly classed as educationalists. If the same proportion of our English ministers were devoted to this work 560 of our minister would now be head-masters of grammar schools or principals of colleges, such as Wesley College (Sheffield) and the Leys. Of the remaining eighteen missionaries in South India at least half were engaged during a considerable part of their time in superintending middle and primary schools. If there were a similar condition of affairs at home 560 more of our ministers would be largely occupied in the management of day-schools. We should then have 560 left to carry on the main pastoral and evangelistic work of the Church. Surely in such case Professor Banks would find few to agree with him in maintaining that education occupied "a subordinate place in our church" at home.

W. O. SIMPSON'S MISSIONARY POLICY.

Professor Banks then proceeds to ask whether the Methodist people "will take the judgment of men like Mr. W. O. Simpson, or that of 'A Friend of Missions,' who may not have spent as many months in India as Mr. Simpson spent years." I am fully content for the Methodist people to judge my policy by Mr. Simpson's own words. It is difficult to believe that Professor Banks really knew Mr. Simpson, and still more difficult to believe that he at all understood the aspirations of his friend. I have taken the following extracts from the president's life of the Rev. W. O. Simpson and will leave them to speak for themselves:—

Page 203. December, 1857.—"The school was less frequently mentioned in correspondence or in diary, and, it would seem, no longer held the foremost place in his mind and heart."

Page 219. "Gradually Mr. Simpson felt obliged by the pressure of other duties to diminish the number of hours he gave to the school, and he was glad at the beginning of 1860 to transfer the personal charge of it entirely to an efficient English lay teacher."

Page 223. March 24, 1860.—"I am very happy in my work now. For the first time since I came to India I am free from school duty."

Page 239. April 5, 1860.—"These and similar experiences (of evangelistic work in the villages) greatly intensified Mr. Simpson's sympathy with the agricultural low caste population, and led him to the opinion that greater attention should be given to them than had hitherto been done by the Wesleyan Mission. He writes: 'I have had very serious reflections upon our work in this province. 1. The case of these Hindus is dark deed. On the side of the caste people, pride, conceit, philosophy, falsely so-called, and many a strong social barrier against the acceptance of a pure faith. On the side of the poorer classes, ignorance and fearful superstition. Yet I remember what God has wrought. I think of Tinnevelly and Madura, and I find comfort in the discharge of present duty.

2. 'The lower classes in comparison with the caste people, the villages in comparison with the towns, have been too much neglected in our mission.

3. 'A proper village system would furnish us, as our brethren in Tinnevelly and Madura, with catechists and Christian schoolmasters, an agency we very greatly need.

4. 'We should have now or soon a training-school for such agents. Negapatam or Trichinopoly would be the best locality for such an institution. In Madras many influences are unfriendly.

5. 'A thorough working of the village system seems to me the true method of extension, rather than the occupation of new town centres.'

"These views Mr. Simpson ever afterwards not only advocated, but sought to put into practice."

Page 273. February 14, 1863.—"I come back to Madras after having laboured in every branch of toil; I have been a schoolman, the pastor of a native church, an evangelist to the heathen, and have found the last to be the work to which naturally, and by Divine grace, I am most fitted."

I need quote no more. Even Mr. Banks must realise in reading these extracts that he has called the wrong witness into the box. Here we have a man who was fitted "naturally, and by Divine grace," to be the apostle of South India, forced by the influence of "Dr. Duff's fatal mistake" into an educational strait-waistcoat, and condemned during the best years of a noble career to toil to little purpose in an uncongenial sphere. Mr. Simpson's educational efforts resulted in the conversion of three Brahmans—Subramanyan, Kalyana Ranen, and Coopooswamy Rao. The first of these alone remains steadfast in the Christian faith. Had Mr. Simpson been unfettered by educational work, his tongue of fire would have kindled a flame of love for Christ in many a Hindu breast; and instead of one solitary Christian leader to-day, as the result of his labours, we might have rejoiced in multitudes.

AN EDUCATIONAL MISSIONARY'S OPINION.

It will be interesting to turn from Mr. Simpson's expression of opinion to a letter which I have received by this week's Indian mail from a missionary who has been in charge of one of our South Indian High Schools. He has not seen any of my articles, and writes an entirely independent expression of opinion. Referring to the announcement which appeared in these columns on March 28, he says:—

I am delighted beyond measure that Mr. Hughes is going to turn the fierce light of the *Methodist Times* on the dark mysteries of mission policy. Write down the education fallacies. They are the ruin of our work in India——is going on with his schemes for the establishment of village churches. He has just formed one at P——. This nucleus consists of five families and a good leader; about forty people, I think he says. We were reviewing the other day what he has succeeded in doing in that way during his two years at——. The church at——has been established, and contains 25 members. It will soon grow, there seems to be every certainty of that. A chapel has been built there, and the people have been learning to read. That is the "right sort of school work"—first a church, then education of the church and its children. This new society at P——has been started. The sluggish old body at——has been awakened, purged of some of its worthless hangers-on, brought to its senses as regards caste, and a native minister settled there. Before the end of the year he hopes to see a church at N——and another at K——, but oftentimes the work moves where we don't expect it. These are the right lines to go upon, I am sure, and as long as I am in India I will try, by God's help, to work on them. . . . If there is one fact which I hope you will insist on more than all others, it is this—"while we are spending yearly piles of money in educating Brahmans, and in enabling them to tighten their already firm grip on the country; while year by year we are paving the way to power and office for them; while we are setting our seal on their supremacy, we are letting the children of our Christians slip. For these there is little or no education. We do not fit them for higher paths in life. They seldom or never reach our high schools or colleges. They pass from us, whither we know not, and it would seem that we do not care. There will speedily appear an article of——'s in the harvest field, concerning a recent visit of his to the Madura Mission. Their policy is worthy of imitation. It is not only commended by common sense, but it commends itself by its notable success. They open a station, and then simultaneously with the founding of a native church they establish a boarding school. A boarding school (*for Christians*) in every station is their plan. The Christian children are gathered in, and generation after generation go out educated and morally improved, to take the places of their fathers in the Church when these are no more. . . . How many children must have slipped from us in connection with that—church. The church has been in existence more than forty years. It has always been stationary. It is no better now morally than when it was founded. And yet if the children had been taught, brought under Christian influence, while they were capable of being moulded and governed, that church might have been a power for miles around—a bright light, a voice proclaiming Christian truth. You know something—it is little that any of us can know—of the dark side of native homes. But when the question of boarding-schools for the children comes up the proposer is told that we are financially embarrassed. 'Yes, the money is going to the Brahmans.' Now, as to day-schools. It is asked whether we can afford to allow education to be entirely secularised. I deny *in toto* that our primary schools, which you know are costly both in money and in the missionary's time, are a religious factor in the country's life. The Scripture teaching is perfunctory. It is in inefficient hands. The children are too tiny to be influenced much, even under the most favourable conditions. As to high schools and colleges . . . I do not believe in them as mission agencies. The law prevents boys from becoming Christians whilst they are of the age of the average number of students in such institutions, and so the missionary must be un-Christianly cautious, lest he convert some of his pupils. The boys thus protected by the law of the land go forth into the influences of the world, and in nine cases out of ten become the most strenuous opponents of Christianity.

VIEWS OF A DISTINGUISHED NATIVE CHRISTIAN.

I have also received a letter by this week's mail from Mr. S. Satthianadhan, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), ex-Foundation Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. I had furnished him with advance proofs of the articles, and had asked his opinion on the same, which he will probably give in full in a future issue. He writes now:—

"I have taken very great pains to ascertain the views of both Hindus and native Christians on the burning question of the day—Christian missions. . . . I am glad you have pointed out the "Untrodden Via Media," which I think, sooner or later, our missionaries will be compelled to adopt. Much as I admire the Salvationists, I consider that they have adopted an extreme policy, which may prove ruinous in the long run. What has pleased me most in your contribution is the bold manner in which you have advocated the claims of the poor native Christians. If half the money and energy spent in educating Brahmans had been directed towards improving the educational condition of native Christians, the Christian community in India would have been a power in the land. Now that you are fully acquainted with the exact condition of our poor Christians, I do sincerely trust you will not lose any opportunity of bringing their claims to the notice of the Christian public at home."

I have given Mr. Satthianadhan's testimony, because it so strikingly supports the main contention of my first paper, that we ought to raise up a powerful Christian democracy, instead of aiding the Brahman aristocracy to maintain its sway. Mr. Satthianadhan is the son of the most respected native clergyman in the whole of South India, and his own important position in the office of the Director of Public Instruction makes him a unique authority on all educational questions.

I must now pass on to notice another and more specious argument advanced by Rev. R. Stephenson. He says: "Is it not a fact that all methods of evangelisation in India have failed to secure such results as those which have been most eagerly engaged in them have hoped for?" I answer unhesitatingly, "No?" In no single case can it be shown that educational missions have given any adequate return for the labour expended upon them. But there are four great missions in South India were other methods have been adopted, where evangelism amongst the masses of the people has been tried, and where the most glorious results have ensued. The four missions are (1) The American Baptist Telugu Mission, (2) The Madura Mission, (3) The S.P.G. Tinnivelly Mission, and (4) The C.M.S. Tinnivelly Mission.

SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL MISSIONS CONTRASTED.

It may be well in the first place to show plainly the result of the educational policy in the Free Church of Scotland Mission, where it has had full play. This mission was founded in 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson. The following figures are taken from the official report for 1888. The

MR. MORLEY AT SHOREDITCH.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, on the 16th ult., addressed to the Liberal and Radical Association of Shoreditch the best popular speech he has ever made. After a few words as to the practical death of the Sugar Bill, he proceeded as follows: —

LORD SALISBURY'S BOTTOMLESS FOLLY.

I hope it has not escaped your attention that the English Ambassador has been withdrawn from Paris—(Shame)—lest he should be supposed to countenance the French Revolution. I do not think an act of more bottomless folly has ever been perpetrated. (Cheers.) It is a hundred years ago since, as one of our poets said :—

France in wrath her giant limbs upreared,
And with an oath that smote earth, air, and sea,
Stamped her strong foot and swore she would be free.

(Cheers.) It was well for Europe that she did. (Hear, hear.) And now the Government think that they are going to snub the French Revolution. (Laughter.) Why, Napoleon Bonaparte did not say many noble things—he said many ignoble things—but when a treaty was put before him which contained a clause recognizing the French Republic, he said this noble thing : "Strike that clause out. Who does not see the French Republic is like a man who does not see the sun." And it is so now. (Cheers.) It is particularly strange to take this step, because King George III. and Mr. Pitt who were tolerably strong Tories in their day, never thought the events of 1789 deserved condemnation. Is it not a thing to be heartily ashamed of that the Government should have descended to this paltry act of complaisance, I suppose, to Prince Bismarck ? (Hear, hear.) If we are to have these historical reprisals, the German Emperor will be having a *casus belli* against us because our ancestors decapitated Charles I. (Cheers and laughter.) There is another occasion which I am looking forward to with great interest. The President of the Swiss Confederation has proposed to us to join in a Conference on the great and important question of the hours of labour. (Cheers.) There could not be a Conference into which Englishmen would more enthusiastically enter. Every occasion for getting collective European action in these great social questions ought to be eagerly embraced. I hope that Lord Salisbury will not refuse to go into this Conference because William Tell was a Nationalist. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND GENERAL JACKBOOTS.

If there had been time to spare I should have liked to make a few remarks on a speech recently delivered by General Wolseley. The other day, at a non-political meeting, he used the most offensive language he could find about Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gladstone's Government. It is a very bad sign of the times when a military officer in the service of the Government stoops to do the dirty work of the Primrose League. (Cheers.) It surely is most indecent that a servant of the Crown, however illustrious he may be, should use language of this kind, should impute motives of this kind, to men who have been his superiors and his colleagues, and who may be his superiors and his colleagues again. Both official usage and common decency ought to have prevented that speech. I will say more : something else ought to have prevented it. General Wolseley ought to have remembered two things—first, that the party and the men to whom he imputed such motives and depicted in these odious colours placed him where he is in spite of a good deal of very hostile influence. (Cheers.) In the second place, he ought to have remembered that the party and the men to whom he imputed these odious motives achieved those military reforms which according to General Wolseley himself, have been the making of the army. (Renewed cheers.) He spoke of his sword being at the service of the Empire. I hope it will be ; but in any case it will be regretted that he placed himself in this position. The Duke of Wellington in 1829 was not ashamed to abandon the convictions and the professions of a lifetime. Why ? To avert civil war. General Wolseley apparently makes light of civil war ; but then the Duke of Wellington had seen real war. (Loud cheers.) It was what he had seen at Waterloo and in the Peninsula, and not at Coomassie and Tel-el-Kebir, that made the Duke of Wellington reluctant to face war or the possibility of war. Now these topics have detained me too long. But it is very important when the soldier comes forward brandishing his sword and in his jack boots—(laughter)—to show that the civilians are the masters of the situation.

"POLITICAL SCREAMING" AND PHILOSOPHICAL SWEARING.

A very eminent Unionist statesman, of whom I wish always to speak with very great and sincere respect—I mean Lord Derby—was kind enough to lament that the very humble individual who now addresses you should have taken to political screaming, and have exhibited to the world the sad spectacle of a philosopher who knows how to swear. (Laughter). What Lord Derby calls political screaming and philosophical swearing I call plain English. (Cheers.) With regard to political screaming, don't let us forget that it was political screaming that in 1847 forced the Government to pass the Irish Relief Act, and this year forced the Chief Secretary to introduce a little leniency, a little humanity, and a little common sense into the treatment of the Irish prisoners. (Cheers.) It is political screaming, if that is the name for it, which caused the present lull, if it is a lull, in the activity of the Coercion Act. No, Lord Derby's weighty judgment and his keen powers of criticism are, I venture to think, wasted in a crisis which demands imagination, sympathy, and some real political insight. (Hear, hear). Lord Derby accuses us of making a muddle of recent plain facts. He says, in reference to transactions which you know all about, "The *Times*' managers made a mistake." (Laughter.) Why are the Government and the Unionists, he asks, to blame for that ? Well, that is a very pretty story, but it will not do. (Cheers.) Our position in that matter is quite clear. It was in reference to that matter that I indulged in "philosophical swearing." (Laughter.) According to Lord Derby I used no fewer than fifteen distinct expressions of vituperation. (Laughter.) Was I not right ? (Cheers.) The *Times* propagated statements to damn Mr. Parnell —(cheers) —without taking an atom of trouble to find out whether such statements rested on a trustworthy foundation. They may call that a mistake. It is much more than a mistake for them to wilfully and deliberately shut their eyes I say now, when the moment of excitement is past, what I said then, that to send abroad damning charges of that kind without inquiry is only one degree [illegible] culpable, less guilty—I had almost said less criminal—than to deliberately invent and fabricate them. (Cheers.) I say that to pooh-pooh misconduct of that kind is quite enough to make a philosopher swear. (Laughter and cheers.) Then, he said, "What has the [illegible]ment to do with that ? The Government had [illegible]ng to do with it. (Cheers.) When I look [illegible] all that, and think that I only used fifteen [illegible] of vituperation. I am amazed at my own [illegible] ashamed of the poverty of my voca[illegible]r and cheers.) They say we are [illegible]orated by our alliance with Irish[illegible]rioration is shown not by indig[illegible]nt by being, like Lord Derby, [illegible]heers.)

[illegible] OF PROMISE

[illegible]ame on the 16th [illegible] a common jury. [illegible]ch of promise of [illegible]is-Leigh, assist[illegible]on, and the de[illegible] traveller for a [illegible]e defendant ad[illegible]eration.

[illegible] November, 1887, [illegible]ancing rooms, in [illegible]rs passed between [illegible]is communications, [illegible]ng for her society. [illegible]aying that when a [illegible]oman in the world. [illegible] that." (Laughter.) [illegible]stian name, he told [illegible] Juno, the Queen of [illegible] to a rainbow, adding, [illegible]aughter.) The defend[illegible]y presents, including a [illegible]brooch. They appeared to [illegible] the plaintiff going to the [illegible]ncing with one Waters. [illegible]he witness-box, said the only reason [illegible] gave her for breaking off the engage[illegible]at his lover was a failure—a miserable [illegible] She denied that she ever released him from [illegible] promise. The defendant, in giving his evidence, [illegible]id he broke off the engagement because he found the plaintiff was deceiving him. He remonstrated with her about going to dance with Waters. She told him an uncle of hers had said of her that if she had made up her mind to go anywhere she would go if the devil himself was at the door. (Laughter.) She said she would not marry him ; that she was too flighty and dreaded being a married woman. (Laughter.) In cross-examination the defendant said that when writing affectionately to the plaintiff he did have an affection for her, and he did not dislike her now. (Laughter.)

The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health: and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy Street, New Cross Road, London, S.E.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous.**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—AHMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Mozufferpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claims at once that it is not pure.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory : 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL, SHEFFIELD.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

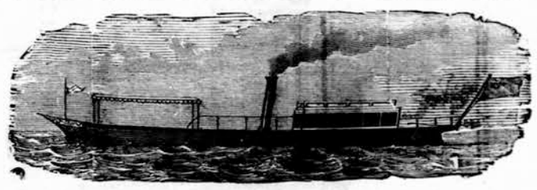
PETER MÖLLER'S

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one. Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON. E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several grosses amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentee.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Babson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper Madden & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind :* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Pioneer & Co., Lahore.

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	15s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide to the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT, 444 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Fevrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 31, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH CURED BY THE Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Cie; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cie; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(Guarantee Three Years.)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELIOATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED;

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.

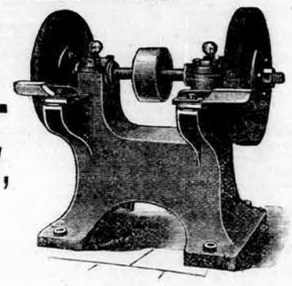
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

INSTANTANEOUS

HOOP'S PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER

(JUST INVENTED).

Exact Size of the Lighter.

Exact Size of the Lighter.

Rs. 4-8 only

No more matches required. Smokers buying once an INSTANTANEOUS LIGHTER will be fully satisfied, as it keeps in proper order in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—*Take out the pin and rub the tinder quickly.*

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LANTERNS!

THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF. ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.*:—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 2372

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

Needham's Polishing Paste

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE on TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206 Ct PORTLAND St LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

NOTICE.

It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WOOLS & Fancy Wools

Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of Dyer, to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure indigo dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the buying being at least 3d. in the the 1s.

FOR KNIT

AT ENGLI... surpasses ... ATK... EAU... is unequall... fragrance. ... compound... Of all Deal... J. &... 24, Old ... Trade Mark... Lynn

LONG JOHN'S BE...

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.

NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.

Free from fusel oil.

The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The mo... distillery ... Not a Whis... the million, but ... those who can pa... for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRANT at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.